

## And Now a Tie-Up Of CIA and KGB?

### Retired Soviet Agents Support Exchange of Data on Terrorists

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

SANTA MONICA, California — Soviet intelligence experts have told their American counterparts at an unusual meeting of retired espionage officials here that the Soviet KGB secret police support an exchange of information on terrorism with the Central Intelligence Agency, even if it means retaliation from terrorist groups that were once Soviet clients.

The U.S. and Soviet experts meeting at Rand Corp., a defense-oriented research organization, said the Soviets have indicated that they also were willing to ban the sale of equipment favored by terrorists, such as plastic explosives or surface-to-air missiles, in anyone but legitimate governments.

"To put a damper on terrorist activity," said Ray Cline, chairman of the Global Strategy Council, who took part in the talks, "we've clearly been given a signal that it would be to the advantage of the Soviet Union to cooperate with the United States."

The leading Soviet participants in the privately organized U.S.-Soviet Task Force to Prevent Terrorism are retired Lieutenant General Feodor Sherbak, former deputy chairman of the KGB's Second Directorate, a rough equivalent of the FBI, and retired Major General Valentin Zvezdenkov, former KGB chief of counterterrorism. They met with Mr. Cline, former CIA deputy director, and William E. Colby, a former CIA director. The task force is scheduled to complete its meetings Friday.

John Marks, executive director of the Washington-based organization that sponsored the meeting, Search for Common Ground, said the terrorism experts agreed to ask their governments to share information on areas including methods of handling airplane hijacking and hostage taking.

"For a long time we thought this was a problem just the West was encountering, that we were immune," said Andrei Shumikhin, a Middle East expert at the Soviet Academy of Sciences who took part in the meetings. "Now we see the international nature of these problems."

According to Mr. Cline, when the former KGB officials were pressed on how cooperation with the CIA would affect their ties to Palestinian and Libyan terrorists they have assisted in the past, they indicated they would not discuss previous incidents but "were willing to talk about future events concerning groups that they have supported in the past."

He said the Soviets did not reply when he asked if "they could persuade the Czechs to quit distributing this plastic explosive that is so hard to detect." The material, Semtex, is believed to have been the explosive that destroyed a Pan American World Airways airliner over Scotland in December, killing 270, and a UTA airliner over Africa on Sept. 19, killing 171.

## Chinese Reaffirm Hard Line

### New Party Chief Issues Warning On Capitalism

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — In its most sweeping declaration of policy since the leadership changes in June, the Communist Party acknowledged some mistakes on Friday but called for vigilance against what it described as efforts by the West to subvert the Chinese government and institute capitalism.

"Hostile forces, international as well as internal, are still engaged in activities of sabotage and subversion against us," Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party leader, warned in an 80-minute address broadcast on national television.

The speech, which was part of the festivities commemorating the Oct. 1 anniversary marking 40 years of Communist rule, had been circulated among the leadership and reflected not only the views of Mr. Jiang but also those of all top officials.

A methodical if vague survey of China's economic, political and ideological policies, the speech was generally harsher than expected. Although it reaffirmed the need for economic change, some of the phrasing was more reminiscent of the 1960s and 1970s than of the last decade of the open-door policy.

China's new leadership has given mixed signals since assuming power after the massacre of pro-democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square in June. The speech does not resolve the uncertainties, but it suggests an outline of China's directions: vigorous repression of



The Chinese Communist Party general secretary, Jiang Zemin, wiping his brow on Friday during his nationally broadcast address.

any sign of dissent, economic retrenchment, increased central planning, but apparently modest extension of some economic restructuring programs.

Mr. Jiang said that China was engaged in "a serious class struggle" — a term that has occasionally been used in recent months but that had been out of favor since the Maoist era ended 13 years ago and that in the past often accompanied repression. He said Beijing would "isolate and attack the handful of hostile elements" behind the democracy movement last spring.

"The disturbances stirred up by hostile forces, both internal and external, were aimed at overthrowing the Chinese Communist Party's leadership and subverting the socialist system, at turning China into a bourgeois republic and reducing it once again to a dependency of the Western capitalist powers," Mr. Jiang said.

Mr. Jiang, 63, a technocrat who was appointed Communist Party general secretary in June, has been designated by Deng Xiaoping to be the next paramount leader of China. The speech was one of the most

significant opportunities for him to gain credibility and authority by speaking on behalf of the entire leadership.

In the most explicit statement so far of the divisions within China, Mr. Jiang warned that "two completely different views exist on the issue of reform and opening."

One view, he said, was the correct one and aimed to modernize and perfect communism. The other aimed for "total Westernization" and "constitutes transformation into capitalism and brings China

into the orbit of the capitalist system of the West."

By declaring that those who favor more aggressive change are in effect agents of Western capitalism, the party was escalating the accusations against them and serving notice that favoring "bourgeois liberalization" was an extremely serious offense.

With members of the Politburo and other top leaders seated behind him to underscore unity, Mr. Jiang acknowledged that the party had

## Pretoria Resumes Hangings

### Executions of 2 Dash Hopes for A Moratorium

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Two prisoners of mixed race were hanged Friday in Pretoria for murder despite an international campaign for clemency.

The hangings ended hopes of opponents of capital punishment that President Frederik W. de Klerk might have imposed a tacit moratorium on the death penalty.

The executions of the two, one of whom was a political activist, brought to 39 the number of South Africans hanged this year, the lowest since the abolitionist movement was started two decades ago.

Reprieves granted by Mr. de Klerk to 11 inmates in the last month had intensified a campaign to abolish the death penalty. South Africa has executed more than 700 people, mostly black, since 1983. Many of them were convicted of politically motivated killings.

Under Mr. de Klerk's predecessor, Pieter W. Botha, the number of executions peaked in 1987 at 164. More than 90 percent of the executed prisoners were nonwhite.

One of those hanged Friday was Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, 36, a member of the outlawed African National Congress. He was convicted of a 1985 "necklace" murder of a teacher in the eastern Cape Province township of Sterkstroom who had violated a school boycott.

In necklacing, a gasoline-filled tire is hung around the neck of a suspected collaborator and ignited.

Mr. Boesman was the subject of a United Nations General Assembly clemency resolution adopted Thursday, in which the United States abstained. Several national leaders, including President François Mitterrand of France, had appealed to Mr. de Klerk to commute the sentence.

The other prisoner, Jacobus Freeman, 30, was hanged in connection with a murder and robbery in Cape Province last year.

The executions come at a time when the ANC, the main guerrilla force battling white minority rule in South Africa, is seeking a moratorium on hangings for politically motivated crimes as a condition for joining negotiations with the government.

The hangings Friday were the first since mid-July, and the first that Mr. de Klerk has approved. He took office as acting president on Aug. 15 and was elected president by Parliament after the Sept. 6 segregated elections.

Although the 50 stays and commutations of death sentences this year exceed the 39 executions carried out, abolitionist groups are demanding a suspension of hangings and a judicial inquiry into capital punishment.

Dennis Davis, a law professor at the University of Cape Town and honorary president of the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, said that many abolitionists had thought that Mr. de Klerk's ascension in the presidency might herald a change in Pretoria's approach to capital punishment.

Although the number of hangings has slowed, Mr. Davis said, the pace might increase soon.

Under South Africa's legal system, there is no automatic right of appeal after a conviction of any crime. Consequently, more than half of the convicted murderers never appeal their sentences.

But Mr. de Klerk's extension of the right of appeal to an increasing number of prisoners awaiting execution has created a backlog of more than 300 prisoners on death row, Mr. Davis said.

"Because of this backlog," he said, "the whole process has slowed down. It looks like we could get a rapid escalation of executions as temporary reprieves and appeals are exhausted."

A lawyers committee, Lawyers for Human Rights, said the government was calling upon blacks to join in negotiations while at the

See EXECUTE, Page 5

## Poland Disbands Paramilitary Squads That Quelled Solidarity Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland is disbanding the ZOMO paramilitary units, that helped impose martial law in 1981 and repeatedly broke up pro-Solidarity street protests during the 1980s.

The action, less than three weeks after the formation of a Solidarity-led government, followed a pledge earlier this month by Interior Minister Czesław Kiszczak, a member

of the Communist Party, to dismantle the repressive apparatus. The Interior Ministry is one of four posts retained by the Communists in the cabinet of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

The decision to disband ZOMO was made to save money and remove an "irritation" to society, said Wojciech Garszka, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry.

A statement in the press Friday

by the national police chief, General Zenon Trzcinicki, said ZOMO, whose initials in Polish stand for Motorized Units of Citizens' Militia, was being replaced by a smaller force called OPMO, or Prevention Units of Citizens' Militia.

In addition, the power to deploy the forces will be removed from provincial police chiefs and reserved for the office of the prime minister, a government presidium

or the interior minister at their instruction, Mr. Garszka said.

"This is one of the most important changes," he said, "because those troops were not bad by themselves, but the formula for using them was wrong sometimes, and this formula is changing."

General Kiszczak said the number of professional paramilitary officers would be cut from 12,000 in 5,000 OPMO units will be based in

22 provinces compared with all of Poland's 49 provinces at present, he said.

OPMO will be used for soccer crowd control and other nonpolitical duties, General Kiszczak said. The force is expected to include thousands of conscripts who also served in ZOMO.

ZOMO had been used most often in disperse anti-Communist demonstrations during the years

when the government was trying to suppress Solidarity and other opposition groups following the declaration of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981.

In another development, documents published Friday indicated that Romania tried in August to rally the Warsaw Pact to prevent Solidarity from taking power.

The Solidarity newspaper, Gazea Wyborcza, printed Romanian

and Polish documents showing that Poland had rebuffed Romania for interfering. The authenticity of the documents was confirmed by a Polish Communist Party spokesman.

The spokesman denied, however, that the party had leaked the papers to the press.

The main document, a statement by Romania's leadership, called for

See POLAND, Page 5

### Kiosk

#### Senate Backs Internee Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted Friday to ignore budget restrictions and guarantee compensation to an estimated 80,000 Japanese-Americans who were interned in the United States during World War II.

The action, if endorsed by the House and signed into law by President George Bush, will make individual payments of \$20,000 available in October 1990.

#### General News

Members of a Soviet panel on the Hitler-Stalin pact said their findings were being ignored. Page 3.

Czechoslovakia may give shelter to the refugees at the West German Embassy. Page 2.

The U.S. welcomed a Soviet concession on reducing conventional forces. Page 4.

#### Business/Finance

NWA Inc. will reduce KLM's role in a buyout of Northwest Airlines. Page 11.

The Federal Reserve is to support a plan to "eliminate" inflation. Page 11.

#### Starting Monday

Boom times in Japan and West Germany have brought the two countries a new level of global economic pre-eminence. But both the Japanese and the Germans remain ambivalent, even reluctant, to assume roles that would commit their wealth to new economic and financial responsibilities.

Starting Monday, correspondents of the International Herald Tribune in Tokyo and Frankfurt will examine the Japanese and German responses to the challenge of greater influence and greater responsibility both in the world economy and in the burgeoning marketplaces of Tokyo and Frankfurt.

|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| Crossword  | Page 8                 |
| Weather    | Page 2                 |
| Down Close | The Dollar in New York |
| DM         | 1.8725                 |
| Pound      | 1.6195                 |
| Yen        | 139.00                 |
| FF         | 6.3475                 |

## Soviets Dropped A-Bomb Near Units in '54

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet military dropped an atomic bomb close to its own troops in the southern Ural Mountains 35 years ago in an exercise designed to test the ability of the troops to fight in a region contaminated by radiation, according to a report published Friday in the daily military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda.

The article said that there were no fatalities or injuries recorded at the time of the test, but that "long-term effects of the radiation were never taken into account."

The blast "eliminated all landmarks on the terrain and the area became unrecognizable," the newspaper said.

The article described terrified young soldiers taking cover from the blast in foxholes and behind low mounds of dirt. The heat of the explosion was so great that it melted tanks "and soon everything was covered with stones, dirt and dead animals," the daily said.

The newspaper, an organ of the Ministry of Defense, said the Cold War and Moscow's anxiety about a growing NATO force were responsible for such military exercises.

Under a 1963 nuclear test treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to conduct all their nuclear tests underground.

But before 1963, both countries conducted frequent tests of nuclear explosives in the atmosphere.

Little is known about the Soviet tests, but the United States carried out 100 above-ground tests.

The article said that the test was conducted Sept. 14, 1954. Some of the foxholes were covered and other shelters had double doors. The soldiers were given gas masks and

See BOMB, Page 5

## 20-Ton Cocaine Haul in Los Angeles

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — U.S. authorities made the biggest seizure of cocaine in history at a warehouse here Friday, finding at least 20 tons of the drug valued at \$2 billion, a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration said.

About \$10 million in cash also was seized, said Ralph Lochridge, the spokesman.

He said it was the biggest cocaine seizure in history, easily topping the previous domestic record of 7,200 pounds (3,300 kilograms) in Tampa, Florida, last year and a 12-ton seizure in Colombia.

The cocaine was seized at a warehouse in a light industrial area of Sylmar, a section of Los Angeles in the north San Fernando Valley.

Three men, whose names were

not released, were arrested for investigation of conspiring to distribute cocaine, Mr. Lochridge said. "They claimed to be Mexican, but their accents were South American," he added.

John M. Zienter, the agency's special agent in charge for Los Angeles, said that the street value of the haul could be as high as 10 times the wholesale price of \$2 billion.

"We are trying to send a message to the Colombian 'cartels' that we are not going to allow them to take over the United States," Mr. Zienter said.

Mr. Lochridge's \$2 billion estimate was based on a wholesale price of \$100 a gram for pure cocaine. However, based on Los Angeles police techniques to calculate

cocaine street value — \$170,250 a pound — the value of the drug would be nearly \$7 billion.

The agency and the U.S. attorney's office estimate that more than half the cocaine distributed in the United States floods in through Los Angeles. Colombian drug groups are bringing it across the border from Mexico, and Los Angeles street gangs are distributing it in more than 40 cities across the country, they have said.

Cash seizures from the drug trade amounted to more than \$100 million last year in Los Angeles, topping Miami for the first time. The city's Federal Reserve surplus — one way of measuring illegal money laundering — has jumped by more than 2,000 percent in five years, to \$3.8 billion last year.



FUEL LINE IN ARMENIA — Armenians lining up for fuel in the capital, Yerevan. A partial lifting of a monthlong rail blockade by Azerbaijan has done little to ease the economic pressure on the Soviet republic, where shortages of fuel, supplies and food have shown no signs of easing.

## Cracks in the Facade: Even for the Czechs, the Winds of Change Stir

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — While Poland, to the north, and Hungary, to the south, are boiling over with multi-party elections, guarantees of free speech and free-market economics, Czechoslovakia remains ensnared in the frozen East bloc vicious: centralized economic planning, bolstered denunciations of "anti-socialist" behavior and secret policemen who look up poets for the crime of "incitement."

This is a quiescent Communist nation, akin to a lake with a thick layer of ice over it, where most citizens accept an unwritten contract that supplies them with a de-

cent standard of living so long as they keep quiet. But there are also growing indications that the ice is mushier around the edges than it has been since Soviet tanks rolled

### NEWS ANALYSIS

into the country in 1968 and put an end to a Prague Spring of democratic change that was two decades before its time.

First among the indications of the thaw is the broadening and deepening of the opposition movement in Czechoslovakia. For more than a decade, it had been limited to a few hundred intellectuals who belonged to the Charter 77 human-rights group. But in the last year or

so, about 30 opposition groups have emerged.

The groups range from nascent political parties to youthful bands of pranksters. The Movement for Civic Liberties, which is trying to organize support at the grass-roots level, demands economic pluralism and legal restructuring.

The Club for Socialist Restructuring, whose members include former officials from the Prague Spring, heap praise on the glasnost policies of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Members of the Society for a Merrier Present march in mock menace on the streets of Prague. Last summer, they were armed with extra-long

cucumbers and wore helmets carved from watermelons.

Most significantly, a growing number of middle class and professional people have been willing in the last three months to ignore explicit warnings from Communist Party authorities and sign their names to a strongly worded document that, among seven demands, calls on the government to release all political prisoners, and censorship and begin a free discussion of the events of 1968.

As of this week, more than 27,000 Czechoslovaks had signed the petition, which bears the title "A Few Sentences." Among the signers are prominent actors, schol-

ars and scientists — the kind of people who in the past have been reluctant to risk losing high-status jobs by angering the authorities.

"Something new has started," said Vaclav Malý, a dissident Catholic priest and Charter 77 member whose clerical "license" was revoked by the authorities 11 years ago. "We are starting to cross the gap between the dissidents and the society. This was unheard of one year ago."

The second major development of the last year has been the emergence of the playwright Vaclav Havel as an instantly recognizable and powerful symbol of the opposition.

Mr. Havel, a longtime dissident and an original signer of the Charter 77 rights manifesto, was arrested in January for joining the public commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the death of Jan Palach, a student who burned himself to death to protest the 1968 invasion. The playwright was tried, amid wide international press coverage, for "incitement to criminal acts" and sentenced to eight months in prison. He was released in May after serving half his sentence.

The trial proved a major international embarrassment for the Prague government, and it prompted several thousand middle-class Czechoslovaks to speak out for the first time against the government.

Lo the process, according to many people here, Mr. Havel won the kind of widespread name recognition and respect that Lech Walesa had after the emergence of the Solidarity movement in Poland. The playwright is being mentioned in Oslo as a contender for the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize, an award that was given to Mr. Walesa in 1983.

The most impressive evidence of Mr. Havel's newfound strength is an opposition voice is found in a statement by Milos Jakes, the longtime leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. In a recent gathering of party members the party chairman said that

See CZECHS, P



# Strikes Turn Up Heat Under French Prime Minister

By Steven Greenhouse  
New York Times Service

PARIS—It looks as if it might be a long hot autumn for France's Socialist prime minister, Michel Rocard, as he hears rumbling on his left over his efforts to hold down social spending and public employee wages.

Striking prison guards clashed with the police Thursday as they demanded higher wages, while a walkout by the nation's tax collectors has some officials worrying that France could run out of money to meet its payroll.

In addition to those pressures, Mr. Rocard has been stung by criticism from some Socialist colleagues who said his proposed budget is too stingy to the poor and gives too many tax breaks to the rich.

Mr. Rocard vigorously defended himself in several speeches this week, arguing that wage and spending discipline is needed because in his view France is still convalescing from its low-growth, high-inflation crisis of the early 1980s.

On Thursday, he told a meeting of Socialist members of Parliament, "You know that what we are doing is going in the right direction, but time is needed."

But with France enjoying strong, 3 percent-plus growth over each of the last two years, many Socialists and union members are growing increasingly impatient with Mr. Rocard's assertions that the economy is still "fragile" and needs additional rigor to regain its full health.

"With growth close to 4 percent, corporate profits up strongly, and government receipts up as well, a lot of workers feel we have left the crisis behind," said Jean-Claude Mailly, a senior adviser to the president of Force Ouvrière, a large, fast-growing French labor federation. "Many workers feel it's time to assert their wage claims."

Heightening the labor tensions is a three-week-old strike by workers at the Peugeot automobile group, France's largest private company. Union leaders and several Socialists have criticized



Striking carworkers at the Peugeot plant in Sochaux, France, demonstrating Friday as their industrial action went into its 4th week.

Mr. Rocard for not strong-arming Peugeot management to negotiate with the strikers.

The growing social pressures have helped cause a drop in Mr. Rocard's popularity, even though his ratings remain favorable. According to a poll in the *Journal de Dimanche*, a Sunday newspaper, 43 percent of the French approved his performance in September, compared with 52 percent in August. Thirty-one percent responded that they were unhappy with his performance, up from 27 percent last month.

Nonetheless, Mr. Rocard insists that the situation is by no means grave. He said there were only two important public employee strikes and one important

strike of private workers. "That's rather rare," for this time of year, he said, noting that labor unrest is common when the French return from their vacations.

Last fall, an explosion of nurses, postal workers, subway workers and other public employees plagued Mr. Rocard as he sought to settle them case by case. Partly because that approach led to a continual string of strikes, he is now seeking a global settlement with public employees.

Political analysts said one reason Mr. Rocard's Socialist colleagues criticize him is that some want to weaken him so that they might replace him someday as prime minister.

"You also have to remember

that the Socialist parliamentarians and rank-and-file are usually to the left of a Socialist government," said Alain Duhamel, a prominent political commentator.

Mr. Rocard said he sympathized with those Socialists who want to give more to the poor to reduce social injustices, but he said this was difficult when France had to worry about its budget deficit.

Mr. Rocard said that reducing France's 10-percent jobless rate was essential, and that he worried a rise in social spending would push up inflation, which could undercut economic growth and job creation.

"When our heart says, 'Go

quickly,' our reason tells us, 'Be prudent,'" Mr. Rocard said.

His budget proposals call for reducing taxes on investment income, a move aimed at discouraging the French from investing their money abroad. Many Socialists assailed this tax relief, which will help mainly the rich, but many business officials criticized the budget for not retreating in spending and for not cutting the deficit fast enough.

"The fact that he is criticized by Socialist parliamentarians on one hand and by the business community on the other, this pleases him somewhat," said Mr. Duhamel, the political commentator. "He can say, 'I'm the one who takes a balanced approach.'"

"The West German government, encouraged by the recent expression of the Prague government, expects at least a bearable compromise in the humane interests of those involved," Mr. Klein said, referring to the prospects for alternative housing in Prague.

A Prague government spokesman, Miroslav Pavel, said that the embassy situation had "slowly become a problem of public order in the Czechoslovak capital."

Meanwhile, the West German government presented draft legislation Friday designed to curb the influx of foreigners coming to live in West Germany but strengthen the rights of those already in the country.

Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble said that immigration had to be limited to prevent resentment fanned by the large numbers of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe arriving in West Germany.

The West German Constitution gives automatic citizenship to anyone proving German ancestry.

Presenting the proposed law on foreigners, Mr. Schäuble said that it would clarify the rights of foreign residents and speed up decisions on applications for asylum by new arrivals.

Most of the hundreds of thousands of non-German refugees pouring into West Germany since 1986 have been Poles, Turks, Iranians, Sri Lankans and Yugoslavs.

About 9 percent have been granted political asylum, while the rest have been judged "economic refugees," seeking only to improve their standard of living.

West Germany is a popular destination for refugees because of its high standard of living and an asylum law under which no foreigner seeking asylum can be expelled without a hearing.

Some asylum-seekers wait up to five years for a decision as the overburdened court system deals with their cases. Mr. Schäuble said that the new law would cut the delays and allow immigrants to work legally while they waited. Naturalization for foreigners living in West Germany would also be eased.

The law has to be approved by the cabinet and then the legislature. (AP, Reuters)

[Mrs. Marcos called Mrs. Aquino's decision "so cruel, so inhuman and so immoral." A friend of the family in Honolulu said there were no immediate plans for burial.]

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino conferred with national security advisers and directed the government to tighten security in Manila and other parts of the country to prevent possible pro-Marcos demonstrations from posing a threat to her government.

General Rodolfo Biazon, head of the Manila Region Defense Command for the Philippines armed forces, said that security was being increased but that officials did not expect any violence or a possible military takeover.

The Philippines appeared to be generally quiet one day after the death of Mr. Marcos, who served as president from 1965 until his overthrow in 1986. He had lived in exile in Hawaii since he fled the country.

At her press conference, Mrs. Aquino called the issue of returning Mr. Marcos's remains "a very divisive issue." She added that although "critics say it is time to forgive and forget," she felt her duty as president was to "see to it that the security and welfare of our people are assured so we can continue with economic recovery."

She added that it was possible that Mr. Marcos's remains could return one day. "I cannot say that it will always be like this," she said. "If the situation changes, and so long as we are convinced that the situation is stable, then we can allow his remains to go back."

However, several mainstream politicians and newspapers are endorsing the call for his return as a humanitarian gesture.

In the Philippine Senate, 12 of the 23 members passed a resolution supporting such a move, and sentiments are also considered about equally divided in the House of Representatives.

## Prague May Give Shelter To Refugees At Embassy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West German officials said Friday that Czechoslovakia might bend rules to provide some relief to the 2,600 East Germans confined to the grounds of Bonn's embassy in Prague.

As the number of East Germans occupying West German embassies in Prague and Warsaw climbed beyond 3,200, a government spokesman, Hans Klein, said there was no hope in sight for winning permission for the refugees to emigrate.

But Mr. Klein said that negotiations between the West German Red Cross and Czechoslovak officials were under way, and that some Prague officials had suggested a humanitarian action to alleviate the situation at the embassy.

Prague said it was prepared to make indoor shelter available on condition that it would be limited to East Germans already in the West German Embassy grounds.

The Czechoslovak officials said that the condition was intended to deter more East Germans from coming to Prague and expecting to stay in comfortable quarters while seeking emigration.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Hans Schumacher, said that no incidences of serious infections had been reported yet but that swift measures were needed to avoid a desperate situation. The refugees are housed in tents, and many are suffering from colds, flu and other weather-related illnesses.

More than 100,000 East Germans fled to West Germany this year, including 23,000 who streamed through Hungary since Budapest opened its western border on Sept. 10.

On Friday, the Polish government allowed the 600 or so East Germans in Warsaw to move about the city freely.

But Mr. Klein said that there would be no imminent solution to the refugee crisis.

"The West German government, encouraged by the recent expression of the Prague government, expects at least a bearable compromise in the humane interests of those involved," Mr. Klein said, referring to the prospects for alternative housing in Prague.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Cambodia Plans Election This Year

BANGKOK (Reuters)—The government in Cambodia plans to hold elections by the end of the year, a senior official has announced.

The Cambodian press agency, in a dispatch received in Bangkok on Friday, quoted the National Assembly chairman, Chen Sim, as saying the election would be held regardless of whether a political settlement was reached with the three-party guerrilla coalition. He did not give a date.

The announcement was made days after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops left Cambodia government forces alone to fight the threat of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The last National Assembly election was in 1981, three years after the Vietnamese invasion that ousted the brutal Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot.

### Plea From Yugoslav Prime Minister

BELGRADE (Reuters)—Prime Minister Ante Markovic urged Yugoslavia's feuding nationalities on Friday to put aside their quarrels and concentrate on solving problems of rampant inflation and industrial inefficiency.

He said that confrontations between republics, provinces and the federal authorities "lead nowhere." He added: "In the name of reason, in the name of the responsibility of everyone before the people, the young generation, the future and history, we must turn as soon as possible to solving the real problems."

The prime minister was speaking two days after the northern republic of Slovenia defied federal authorities and proclaimed its right to secede from Yugoslavia, plunging the country into further ethnic confrontation.

### U.S. Conferees Clear Obscenity Curb

WASHINGTON (AP)—House and Senate negotiators agreed Friday to bar federal funding for art deemed to be obscene and lacking in significant literary or artistic merit.

The provision represents a weakening of a Senate-passed measure backed by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that called for banning federal aid for art that is "obscene or indecent" or that "denigrates" a religion, race, ethnic background, age group or handicapped.

The decision on whether a work is obscene would be made by the National Endowment for the Arts. The restriction would last a year. The compromise ended the conferees' work, clearing a major roadblock in the way of agreement on an \$11 billion measure to fund interior and cultural programs for the new fiscal year that begins Sunday. It would deny support to works of art that depict sexual acts, sadomasochism, homoeroticism or the sexual exploitation of children.

### Zsa Zsa Gabor Guilty on 3 Charges

BEVERLY HILLS, California (Reuters)—A jury on Friday found Zsa Zsa Gabor guilty of slapping a policeman, driving with an invalid license and having an open container of alcohol in her car, but acquitted her of the charge of disobeying a police officer.

The charges stem from Miss Gabor's encounter with the policeman, Paul Kramer, after he stopped her on June 14 for driving her Rolls-Royce with out-of-date license plates. She had said that Mr. Kramer had been abusive to her. She could receive a prison term of 18 months and a \$3,400 fine.

### Israeli Army Frees 3 Who Beat Arab

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Israeli Army on Friday reduced the sentences of three soldiers convicted of beating a Palestinian man, who later died, so they could be free for Rosh Hashana, the Jewish new year holiday.

The decision by the chief of the southern command, Major General Matan Vilnai, was criticized by liberals who said it could encourage further abuse of Palestinians by Israeli soldiers. General Vilnai reduced the soldiers' prison term from nine months to six months, resulting in their release Friday. He also ruled they would be barred from returning to the elite infantry unit in which they had served.

The case was seen as a test of the army's willingness to discipline soldiers. The soldiers were convicted of brutality and sentenced on June 15 to 18 months in prison, with nine months of the term to be suspended.

### Correction

Contrary to a United Press International report in the Sept. 20 issue, Encyclopaedia Britannica is not available on computer disk.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Few Options for Braniff Customers

NEW YORK (NYT)—Travelers stuck with tickets for Braniff flights face difficulties and a few options now that the airline has filed for bankruptcy protection and canceled most flights.

Braniff said it would continue to serve 11 U.S. airports, building up to 40 flights by Monday. They are La Guardia in New York, Newark, National in Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Phoenix, Dallas, Kansas City, and Orlando, Florida. The airline, which previously flew to Europe and Latin America, said it intended to honor unused tickets until Sept. 27 next year.

American Airlines said it would initially treat tickets for Braniff flights much as if they had been issued for its own services. Delta Air Lines said it would honor tickets issued by Braniff before Thursday for travel on Braniff, but only on continuing and return flights through Monday.

TWA, Eastern and Continental said they would allow such ticket holders to fly on standby, while Pan Am, United and USAir said they would not accept such tickets.

U.S., British and French airlines serving West Berlin will reduce the number of their flights this winter to meet local demands for less noise, the West German Transport Ministry said Friday. The U.S. Embassy said flights to and from Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Cologne-Bonn would be most affected.

A high-speed catamaran service between Boulogne, France, and Dover, England, is to come into operation in 1990, the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce said Friday. The Australian-built catamaran, the largest such vessel in the world, can carry 450 passengers and 80 cars and will cross the English Channel in 45 minutes.

Travelers are rushing to fly out of Nigeria before Sunday to beat a 50-percent rise in fares. The rush to buy tickets started Tuesday after newspapers reported the new fares.

Australia's Industrial Relations Commission gave up Friday on its effort to mediate the seven-week-old dispute between airline pilots and domestic carriers, leaving little chance of a settlement soon. The pilots' mass resignation has caused chaos in domestic air services and the tourist industry. (Reuters)

## WEATHER

| EUROPE         |      |     |   | ASIA           |      |     |   |
|----------------|------|-----|---|----------------|------|-----|---|
|                | HIGH | LOW |   |                | HIGH | LOW |   |
| Amsterdam      | 10   | 5   | C | Bangkok        | 28   | 23  | F |
| Athens         | 16   | 11  | C | Beijing        | 22   | 17  | F |
| Berlin         | 12   | 7   | C | Hong Kong      | 28   | 23  | F |
| Bombay         | 28   | 23  | F | Kobe           | 22   | 17  | F |
| Buenos Aires   | 18   | 13  | C | Manila         | 28   | 23  | F |
| Calcutta       | 28   | 23  | F | New Delhi      | 28   | 23  | F |
| Cairo          | 22   | 17  | C | Osaka          | 22   | 17  | F |
| Canton         | 28   | 23  | F | Shanghai       | 22   | 17  | F |
| Cebu           | 28   | 23  | F | Singapore      | 28   | 23  | F |
| Colon          | 28   | 23  | F | Taipei         | 28   | 23  | F |
| Dacca          | 28   | 23  | F | Tokyo          | 22   | 17  | F |
| Dahomey        | 28   | 23  | F |                |      |     |   |
| Dar es Salaam  | 28   | 23  | F | AFRICA         |      |     |   |
| Delhi          | 28   | 23  | F | Algiers        | 28   | 23  | F |
| Dhaka          | 28   | 23  | F | Cairo          | 28   | 23  | F |
| Durban         | 28   | 23  | F | Conakry        | 28   | 23  | F |
| Geneva         | 12   | 7   | C | Harare         | 28   | 23  | F |
| Hankow         | 28   | 23  | F | Johannesburg   | 28   | 23  | F |
| Hong Kong      | 28   | 23  | F | Lima           | 28   | 23  | F |
| Kobe           | 28   | 23  | F | London         | 28   | 23  | F |
| London         | 12   | 7   | C | Los Angeles    | 28   | 23  | F |
| Lyons          | 12   | 7   | C | Manila         | 28   | 23  | F |
| Madras         | 28   | 23  | F | Mexico City    | 28   | 23  | F |
| Manila         | 28   | 23  | F | Paris          | 28   | 23  | F |
| Medan          | 28   | 23  | F | Rio de Janeiro | 28   | 23  | F |
| Memphis        | 28   | 23  | F |                |      |     |   |
| Moscow         | 12   | 7   | C | LATIN AMERICA  |      |     |   |
| Mumbai         | 28   | 23  | F | Buenos Aires   | 28   | 23  | F |
| Nairobi        | 28   | 23  | F | Caracas        | 28   | 23  | F |
| Osaka          | 22   | 17  | F | Guatemala      | 28   | 23  | F |
| Paris          | 12   | 7   | C | Havana         | 28   | 23  | F |
| Prague         | 12   | 7   | C | La Paz         | 28   | 23  | F |
| Reykjavik      | 12   | 7   | C | Lima           | 28   | 23  | F |
| Rio de Janeiro | 28   | 23  | F | Managua        | 28   | 23  | F |
| Rome           | 12   | 7   | C | Medan          | 28   | 23  | F |
| San Francisco  | 12   | 7   | C | Montevideo     | 28   | 23  | F |
| Seoul          | 28   | 23  | F | Nairobi        | 28   | 23  | F |
| Shanghai       | 22   | 17  | F | San Jose       | 28   | 23  | F |
| Singapore      | 28   | 23  | F | Sao Paulo      | 28   | 23  | F |
| Sri Lanka      | 28   | 23  | F | Santiago       | 28   | 23  | F |
| Taipei         | 28   | 23  | F | Washington     | 28   | 23  | F |
| Tokyo          | 22   | 17  | F | Wellington     | 28   | 23  | F |
|                |      |     |   |                |      |     |   |

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANDEL: WINDY, FRANKFURT: CLOUDY, TEMP. 14-18; BERLIN: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; AMSTERDAM: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; PARIS: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; LONDON: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; NEW YORK: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; LOS ANGELES: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; HONG KONG: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; SINGAPORE: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14; TOKYO: CLOUDY, TEMP. 10-14.

## August A. Busch, Brewery Owner, Dies

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — August A. Busch Jr., last of the old-time beer barons and president of the St. Louis Cardinals, died at his home on Friday. He was 90 years old.

Mr. Busch was a philanthropist, a civic leader, a breeder of Clydesdale horses and the president and chief executive officer of the baseball Cardinals of the National League.

But he was best known as the man who took over a relatively small and ailing brewing company in 1946 and turned it into the largest in the world by the time he retired from an active role at Anheuser-Busch Inc. in May 1975. He remained honorary chairman.

Under his direction, the brewery grew from producing three million barrels of beer annually to a record 37 million barrels at the time of his retirement. Last year, it produced 78.5 million barrels, 38 million more than its nearest competitor, the Miller Brewing Co.

In 1924, Mr. Busch was named general superintendent of brewing operations just in time to face one of the company's greatest crises — Prohibition. Mr. Busch, his father and elder brother, Adolphus Busch 3d, kept the company in operation in spite of the fact that its chief product had been proclaimed illegal.

The company diversified into other areas, producing yeast, corn and salt syrup, refrigeration cabinets, soft drinks, car and truck bodies and other items in order to remain in business during the lean years of the 1920s and early 1930s.

Chen Boda, 85, Led Purges Of the Cultural Revolution

HONG KONG (AP) — Chen Boda, 85, who advised Mao Zedong for 30 years before leading purges during the Cultural Revolution, has died in Beijing of heart failure, local press reports said Friday.

Mr. Chen died at his Beijing home on Sept. 20, the Hong Kong China News Service said and newspapers reported. He was cremated Thursday, they said. In Beijing, the Foreign Ministry refused to comment on Mr. Chen's death.

In 1966, Mao appointed Mr. Chen to be head of a four-member group assigned to lead the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution by mobilizing China's masses to denounce alleged "capitalist roaders." In the party and purge the nation of bourgeois influences.

Mr. Chen used the post to orchestrate campaigns against top officials, including the party general secretary, Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Chen was jailed after his downfall in 1970, reportedly for supporting

Defense Minister Lin Biao in a power struggle against Mao.

In 1980, Mr. Chen was put on trial along with the so-called Gang of Four, the radical leaders of the Cultural Revolution. The man whom the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, dubbed the "anti-revolutionary" was sentenced to 18 years in jail for "counter-revolutionary activities" and purging innocent people. The Hong Kong news service said he had been out of prison since late 1981.

J. L. Tixier-Vignancour, 81, Rightist French Lawyer

PARIS (Reuters) — Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, 81, a flamboyant French lawyer who defended leaders of the OAS rebel group that tried to kill President Charles de Gaulle in 1962, died in Paris on Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Tixier-Vignancour stood as a far-right presidential candidate



## The Jackson Factor Enters N.Y. Race

### 2 Mayoral Hopefuls Take Their Risks

By Sam Roberts  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A full-page advertisement this week in the *Algemeiner Journal*, the largest Yiddish newspaper in the United States, declares: "Let the people of New York choose their own destiny."

Beneath that exhortation are two photographs: one of Rudolph W. Giuliani, the Republican mayoral candidate, chatting amiably with President George Bush; the other of David N. Dinkins, the Democratic mayoral nominee, clasping hands in celebration with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson may or may not be running for mayor of Washington next year, but he has unmistakably been injected into this year's New York City mayoral campaign — by both major party candidates, and with risk to each.

Jewish voters represent a potentially pivotal bloc in November, and they are being courted assiduously by both candidates.

Jews, many of whom see Mr. Jackson as anathema, made up the largest proportion of white voters for Mr. Giuliani in the Democratic primary, nearly 4 in 10, according to a *New York Times*/WGBS-TV News Primary Day survey.

But among Jews who voted for other candidates in the primary, nearly 6 in 10 said they would defect from the Democratic Party — either by voting for Mr. Giuliani, for Ronald S. Lauder, the Conservative candidate, or by sitting out the mayoral race in the general election, when Jews are likely to account for about 1 in 5 voters.

Hoping to pry them from the Democratic Party, Mr. Giuliani is invoking Mr. Jackson's name and image and his enduring association with Mr. Dinkins — an association that Mr. Dinkins does not deny.

To dispel lingering doubts about Mr. Jackson's influence and to dilute his presence in the campaign, Mr. Dinkins has, from the beginning, used Mr. Jackson only selectively and has surrounded himself with a broadening spectrum of prominent Jewish political, civic and religious figures.

"We've got to make sure that David is the issue and not Jesse," said Bill Lynch, the Dinkins campaign manager.

"The people are entitled to see who the political supporters of the candidates are," said Ken Caruso, the Giuliani deputy campaign manager, referring to the advertisement.

"It's a very fair question to ask what Jesse Jackson's role will be in a David Dinkins administration."

It's the Dinkins campaign that brought Jesse Jackson here.

Mr. Jackson carried New York City in last year's presidential primary, when Mr. Dinkins was co-chairman of his state campaign.

Nonetheless, his off-the-cuff reference in 1984 to New York as "Hymietown" — for which he subsequently apologized — his support for Palestinian self-determination and his support from Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam has alienated many Jews.

Mr. Farrakhan has characterized Judaism as a "gutter religion."

Mr. Jackson said this week that he intends to return to New York to encourage voter registration drives next month. He is expected to be enlisted again just before the Nov. 7 election to campaign for Mr. Dinkins in black communities.

Mr. Giuliani began this week by describing Mr. Dinkins as a Jackson Democrat, ostensibly in response to Mr. Dinkins's repeated characterization of Mr. Giuliani as a Reagan Republican.

But Thursday's advertisement, sponsored by Friends of Giuliani, an official campaign committee, and paid for by a supporter, represents the most graphic manifestation so far of the Giuliani campaign's strategy of reminding voters of Mr. Dinkins's association with Mr. Jackson.

While each candidate in his own way is seeking to capitalize on Mr. Jackson, each also shares a common risk: Unless Mr. Jackson is treated gingerly, he could cost more votes than he might produce.

Mr. Jackson might energize the black community for Mr. Dinkins, who would be the city's first black mayor, at the expense of votes from Jews and other whites, upon whom Mr. Dinkins is likely to be more dependent in the general election than he was in the primary.

If conjuring up Mr. Jackson's name is viewed less as a reminder of Mr. Dinkins's liberal leanings than as a message with racial overtones, Mr. Giuliani could suffer a backlash.

In contrast, Mr. Giuliani was considered less constrained on those issues, at least until this week when his most visible supporter from the Jewish community, the comedian Jackie Mason, was quoted as making racially charged remarks about blacks and Jews.

Mr. Giuliani said Wednesday that Mr. Mason would no longer have a role in the campaign; on Thursday, the comedian publicly apologized.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### A Forum for Lawyers With Lonely Hearts

The daily *New York Law Journal*, as part of a campaign to brighten its staid and stuffy appearance, has begun publishing personal want ads by lawyers seeking romantic attachments.

"Striking blonde blue-eyed attorney (Italian), 27, enjoys film, theater, country weekends, 200s, travel, museums, seeks male counterpart for lasting relationship," one ad states.

Another declares, "Male litigator, 39, seeks female nonlitigating attorney or other professional for friendship and possible romance."

James Finkelstein, publisher of the journal, said that given the newspaper's well-deserved reputation for seriousness, he had in-

stituted the new policy with "reluctant enthusiasm."

Mr. Finkelstein knows a potential market when he sees one. The average household income of the journal's 85,000 readers is \$239,630, according to Mr. Finkelstein, the highest of any daily in the country. But the demographics are a bit lopsided: 84 percent of readers are men, and the average age is 45.

### Notes About People

Now that American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has refused to cancel its sponsorship of a television program that turns a harsh light on Richard Nixon's final days in the White House, the former president has switched his long-distance telephone service from AT&T to MCI. A Nixon aide, John H. Taylor, said in a letter to the AT&T chairman, Robert E. Allen, "Perhaps you should change your corporate slogan to 'Reach Out and Smear Someone.'"

Benjamin Ward has resigned for health reasons after nearly six

years as New York City's first black police commissioner. Mr. Ward, 63, who started as a foot patrolman pounding a beat in Brooklyn, said, "I am yielding to the chronic asthma that has sapped my strength." He will be replaced, at least until the November mayoral election, by his chief deputy commissioner, Richard J. Condon, 53, who is white.

### Short Takes

The first murder conviction in the United States based on DNA "fingerprinting" has been upheld by the Virginia Supreme Court. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the molecular basis of heredity in many organisms, including humans. Its pattern as analyzed from body fluids varies from person to person. The court concluded that DNA tests linking Timothy Spencer, 26, with the rape and murder of two women were scientifically reliable. Semen samples from the crime scenes matched with the DNA patterns of the defendant's blood samples.

Yellow jackets, aggressive wasps with a painful and poten-

tially fatal sting, have had a population explosion in Washington state, Oregon, Idaho and northern California. The *New York Times* reports, "This is the worst year I've seen." Says Mallory A. Smith, a ranger at Yosemite National Park. Unlike the bee, the yellow jacket can sting without dying. People in yellow-jacket areas are advised to wear dark clothing, to avoid using perfume and to remain calm; swatting at the creatures only irritates them.

Congress, accustomed to dealing in large figures, has devised an unofficial new unit of currency. The Washington Post reports: the half-billion-dollar B-2 Stealth bomber. The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, said everyone with grand dreams for a new program describes it in terms of its equivalence in funding for the controversial new bat-wing bomber: "You know, you've got a two-Stealth drug program or a three-Stealth aid program."

Arthur Higbee

## CIA Fights Senate Effort to Require Tougher Investigations of Agency

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency is mounting a determined drive to defeat a Senate proposal that would create a presidentially appointed inspector general with increased power to investigate wrongdoing in the agency.

Under present procedures the inspector general is appointed and dismissed by the director of central intelligence. Under the Senate legislation the inspector general could be dismissed only by the president.

The measure, proposed by Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, has the support of leading House and Senate lawmakers of both parties.

Senator David L. Boren, Republican of Oklahoma and chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said Thursday that "I think we will take some action to beef up and strengthen the system."

"It is too early to tell whether this will end up being some negotiated internal changes at the agency or whether it will be something along the lines proposed by Senator Specter."

Mr. Boren said the CIA should create a separate office to carry out inspections. At present the inspection staff is drawn from agency officials who often return to positions in the offices they have been investigating.

The Senate proposal also calls for the inspector general to make

semiannual reports to the CIA director and provide them to Congress. The inspector general now provides most but not all reports to Congress on request.

The bill would also, for the first time, give a CIA official the power to subpoena documents.

The director of central intelligence, William H. Webster, strongly opposes the measure.

He has told Congress that the creation of an independent inspector general might prompt some foreign intelligence services or sources to reduce cooperation with the United States for fear of exposure.

A separate bill, passed by the House intelligence committee, would give Congress access to all the inspector general's findings. Mr. Webster also strongly opposes that measure.

The House bill, sponsored by Representative Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma, was approved after the committee had sought without success to read the reports reviewing management practices in various parts of the CIA.

### Iran Names Envoy to Kuwait

REUTERS  
KUWAIT — The first Iranian ambassador to Kuwait in more than two years has arrived to take up his post, diplomats said Friday. Kuwait has not yet named an ambassador to Iran.

## Bush Says U.S. Will Help The Colombian Economy

WASHINGTON (WP) — President George Bush has pledged to help restore an international coffee agreement in order to aid Colombia's economy and help the country's war against the international drug trade.

In a 90-minute meeting on Thursday at the White House, Mr. Bush also promised to work closely with President Virgilio Barco Vargas to help spur Colombia's economic growth through expanded trade between the two countries.

A White House statement said the U.S. trade representative, Carla Hills, would head an interagency effort, "to examine urgently" possible tariff reductions on Colombian exports to the United States.

The administration's decision comes amid growing consensus among U.S. officials that Colombia needs greater economic help if it is to sustain its war against the drug barons.

The administration provided \$65 million in emergency military assistance to Colombia in August and is offering an additional \$90.2 million in military and police aid under a new Andean initiative.

But Colombian officials have complained that their country has lost from \$300 million to \$400 million because of the collapse of a 27-year-old international coffee agreement, precipitated largely by U.S. free-trade policy.

## lifestyle 2000 SCENARIOS FOR CHANGE IN EUROPE

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John Elkington, Director, SustainAbility Ltd., Co-author, "The Green Consumer Guide"  
Professor Giampaolo Fabris, Professor of Sociology, University of Trento  
Professor Charles Handy, Visiting Professor, London Business School, Writer and Broadcaster  
Larry Hassan, Chief Executive Officer, RISC (Int'l Research Institute on Social Change), Paris  
Judie Lannon, European Development Director, J. Walter Thompson, London  
Professor Gabriele Morello, Professor of Marketing, The Free University, Amsterdam  
Dr. Elizabeth Nelson, Chairman, Taylor Nelson, Group Chairman, RISC, London  
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## FRIGHTENED BY JAPAN?



The land of the Rising Sun has without question provided the investment success story of the 1980's and now the unrivaled opportunities look set to continue well into the next decade. How unfortunate that most level-headed investors, though aware of this, are still frightened to invest in Japan and not prepared to risk precious capital in unfamiliar situations so far afield.

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# U.S. Welcomes Moscow Shift In Conventional-Arms Talks

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet bloc has formally presented in Vienna its new proposal narrowing the differences between it and NATO on limiting warplanes in Europe. These differences have been the main barrier to an agreement on reducing conventional forces.

The proposal drops Moscow's insistence that an agreement should limit only planes that are designed to attack ground targets.

Stephen J. Ledogar, the chief American negotiator in the Vienna talks, welcomed the Soviet proposal as a significant shift toward the Western stance, which calls for limits on all "combat-capable" planes in Europe.

"Some things that they have put on the table indicate that they are coming in our direction," Mr. Ledogar said Thursday in a telephone interview from Vienna. "It is a sign that this negotiation is moving forward."

But the two sides still have important differences on the issue, because Moscow is not willing to include in the agreement all of the planes that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believes should be included, Mr. Ledogar said. He said the Soviet proposal, while easing the East-West dispute over aircraft, still left important differences.

For one thing, the United States rejects the idea that trainers be excluded from an agreement. NATO says that the Soviet bloc has about 5,700 trainers in Europe that can be used in combat.

Thursday provided important clarifications. The proposal includes these measures:

- A limit of 4,700 would be established on ground-attack planes, some types of fighters, reconnaissance planes and aircraft with jamming equipment.

- The 4,700 limit would not apply to the approximately 1,800 fighters that Moscow says are used to defend its territory against attacks by strategic bombers, cruise missiles and planes on American aircraft carriers. The Soviet bloc said, however, that it could agree to a separate limit on these fighter planes "provided that the systems against which these aircraft are designed to defend are not built up."

- Training aircraft would not be limited.

- A limit of 1,900 would be set on helicopters.

Moscow portrayed the proposal as a means of surmounting the main obstacle to a conventional arms treaty and reiterated its call for an "all-European conference" in late 1990 to sign the pact.

American officials said, however, that the Soviet bloc proposal, while easing the East-West dispute over aircraft, still left important differences.

For one thing, the United States rejects the idea that trainers be excluded from an agreement. NATO says that the Soviet bloc has about 5,700 trainers in Europe that can be used in combat.

Randall Forsberg of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies said that the Soviet bloc proposal eliminated about half the gap between the two sides on aircraft. "The movement on fighters and interceptors now puts the onus on NATO to make some concessions on trainers," he said.

## U.S. Pullout Opposed

The U.S. Senate has rejected a plan to withdraw 30,000 U.S. troops from Europe a year from now if President George Bush's proposal for a deal to cut U.S. and Soviet troops in Europe has not been reached by then, Reuters reported from Washington.

It defeated, 75 to 25, an amendment by Senator Howard H. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, to a military appropriations bill. The amendment would have required the U.S. troop cut by Sept. 30, 1990.

Mr. Bush proposed in May a U.S.-Soviet agreement cutting the two countries' troops in Europe to 275,000 each in 6 to 12 months.

Mr. Metzenbaum urged the Senate to reduce the U.S. troops with or without the agreement, saying that the NATO allies must pay a bigger share of their own defense.

But Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said that the purpose of the U.S. troops was not to defend Europe but to maintain a strong NATO alliance "and to keep the Soviets in check."



The chief U.S. arms negotiator, Richard R. Burt, left, welcoming his Soviet counterpart, Yuri K. Nazarkin, as they opened a new round of talks in Geneva on reducing long-range nuclear weapons.

## Bush and States to Set School Goals But Plan Leaves Undefined How to Achieve the Targets

By David Hoffman and David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — President George Bush and the nation's governors have agreed to establish "an ambitious and realistic set of performance goals" for U.S. schools by early next year, leaving undefined how to achieve the targets.

The final statement on Thursday from the education meeting at the University of Virginia emphasized that state and local governments provided \$9 of every \$10 for schooling and "should continue to bear that lion's share of the load."

But the statement said that Washington should play a leading role in preschool programs and in called for expanding such efforts at Head Start. The Head Start program provides educational and social enrichment for disadvantaged youngsters.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bush's aides insisted that the governors remove a proposal holding the federal government responsible for ending illiteracy and for assuring drug-free schools in the District of Columbia. The proposal also called for targeting assistance from all cabinet departments to a handful of city and rural districts with severe school problems.

The White House and many governors reacted angrily to the suggestion on Wednesday by the former secretary of education, William J. Bennett, that much of what happened at the meeting was "pap."

The chairman of the National Governors' Association, Governor Terry E. Branstad, Republican of Iowa, called Mr. Bennett's remark "flap."

Some Democratic governors urged Mr. Bush to face the spending issue more squarely.

But the governors celebrated what Mr. Branstad called their suc-

cess in getting the president to "put education back at the top of the national agenda."

The national goals, as drafted Wednesday and Thursday, aimed to "guarantee an internationally competitive standard" in seven areas:

- "The readiness of all children to start school."

- "The performance of students on international achievement tests, especially in math and science."

- "The reduction of the dropout rate and the improvement of academic performance, especially among at-risk students."

- "The functional literacy of adult Americans."

- "The level of training necessary to guarantee a competitive work force."

- "The supply of qualified teachers and up-to-date technology."

- "The establishment of safe, disciplined and drug-free schools."

The statement called for annual report cards on progress toward those objectives.

## Mitchell Says He Doubts A Tax Cut Will Pass

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, said Friday that there was a "reasonable good chance" his colleagues would reject President George Bush's call for a reduction in the capital-gains tax and would instead vote to reinstate deductions for individual retirement accounts.

Mr. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, made the prediction a day after the House delivered a major victory to Mr. Bush by rejecting IRA deductions as a substitute for the lower capital-gains tax.

The prediction also came as the administration announced its opposition to the Senate plan, proposed by the Finance Committee chairman, Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, to restore 50 percent deductions for opening or adding to individual retirement accounts.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady told Mr. Bentsen's committee on Friday that in addition to technical problems with the Senate plan, the administration could not support it because of its cost.

"The proposal would cost \$15.3 billion in fiscal years 1990-94," Mr. Brady said. "Even if delayed until 1991, it would still cost more than \$11 billion over the same period. In the current environment requiring budget stringency, we do not have the funds to pay for such expenditure."

A Senate vote on the issue will come as early as next week, Mr. Mitchell maintained, that the situation in the Senate was "significantly" different than in the House and added, "I think there is a reasonably good chance we will prevail."

The key difference between the Senate and House IRA proposals was that the House plan included a tax increase for the wealthiest citizens to finance the IRA restoration, while Mr. Bentsen's plan offers no financing provision to offset it.

The House voted, 239 to 190, on Thursday against its own Democratic IRA alternative, and backed the proposed two-year capital-gains tax cut favored by Mr. Bush. The plan approved on Thursday would lower the top capital-gains tax rate to 19.6 percent from 33 percent.

(UPI, NYT)

## Bush Turns Speechless A Bit Late

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan was periodically embarrassed by saying things when he thought the microphone was off. Now it's President George Bush's turn.

Minutes after the House approved a bill cutting the capital-gains tax rate, a measure he strongly favored, Mr. Bush telephoned Representative Bill Archer of Texas, the senior Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, to congratulate him.

The call was put through to Mr. Archer while he was holding a news conference Thursday. Encouraged by reporters, he put the call on a speaker phone.

After telling Mr. Archer, "Well done, well done" and remarking on the 49-vote margin of victory for the bill, the president said, "I tell you, I'm displeased with Gephart, the way he made it so kind of personal."

This was a reference to Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader, who led the opposition to the proposal and made a stirring speech against it.

Mr. Archer interrupted: "Mr. President, I must tell you I'm in the press gallery right now with a whole lot of reporters, so I think you should be addressed to that."

Mr. Bush: "Just so they can hear you and not me."

Mr. Archer: "I'm afraid they're hearing you, too."

Mr. Bush: "Oh, well, they will, er, uh, this is not a personal thing. This is a very important thing for the country."

## Soviets to Allow Papal Flight

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — In a sign of the thaw in Vatican-Soviet relations, Moscow has for the first time given the pope permission to fly over the Soviet Union. Moscow agreed to let Pope John Paul II over Soviet territory next month when he sets off on a tour of South Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia, the Vatican said.

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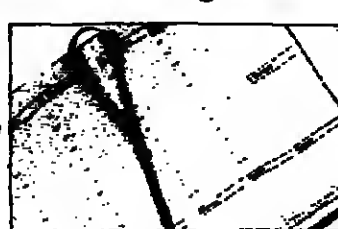


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## Panel Says Nazi-Pact Report Is Ignored

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Members of a Soviet parliamentary commission investigating the 1939 Hitler-Stalin pact that led to Moscow's annexation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania said Friday that the pact's findings were ignored, delayed and "distorted" by the Communist Party leadership.

The commission's final report, signed by 22 of its 26 members, declared the pact "null and void from the moment of its signing." The finding would be in agreement with Baltic activists who maintain that the 1939 pact was an illegal act that led to the end of the region's independence.

Last month, just before mass demonstrations that commemorated the 50th anniversary of the pact, the commission chairman, Alexander N. Yakovlev, conceded for the

first time that "secret protocols" of the pact did exist. He insisted, however, that they had nothing to do with the region's annexation. He made concession in an interview published Aug. 18 in the Communist Party daily Pravda.

Yuri Afanasyev, a historian and the commission's vice chairman, called Mr. Yakovlev's statement "a case of sheer disinformation." He said that the party had "undermined the country's democratic organs."

Committee members such as Mr. Afanasyev said they still "had great respect" for Mr. Yakovlev, who is President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's most trusted ally in the leadership and probably the most liberal figure in the Politburo.

"But we are afraid he acted under pressure," said Igor Grazin, a panel member from Estonia. "The

party apparatus obviously felt that our real conclusions were unacceptable, and they had to take the route they did."

"Yakovlev had to act under the principle of party discipline," he added. "He can't just act as a free agent."

The only commission members who did not sign the commission's report were Mr. Yakovlev, Georgi A. Arbatov and Valentin M. Falin, both Central Committee members, and a member of the Ukrainian party apparatus.

Commission members said that after the interview with Mr. Yakovlev was published, they sent a telegram to Mr. Gorbachev to appeal for help, but that he did not reply. "So far he's ignored it, and I think that every day of silence is really a blow for glasnost," said Edgar Savisar of Estonia. "The

history of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia's annexation is at the root of the Baltic movement for independence. Even the region's Communist Party organizations are defiant of Moscow's claims to control."

The Lithuanian parliament earlier this month declared the annexation invalid, providing what it called a legal means for a declaration of independence.

Mr. Afanasyev said that the Communist Party apparatus's reaction to the commission's work was "not atypical" of its general response to Mr. Gorbachev's stated desire to shift power from the party to the new government organs, the Congress of People's Deputies and the full-time legislature, the Supreme Soviet.

—DAVID REMNICK



Mohammed Valli, left, being greeted by a co-worker after his release Friday by South African police. Mr. Valli, who is active in the campaign against apartheid, had been in custody since Aug. 18. He is subject to curbs that prohibit him from speaking to the press.

## U.S. Tells Israel of Plan To Sell Tanks to Saudis But Offers Compromise

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Bush administration has told Israel that it intends to sell Saudi Arabia about 300 U.S. Army battle tank and that it will take steps to meet Israel's security concerns if the Saudis do not actively oppose the sale, according to U.S. officials.

The officials said Defense Secretary Dick Cheney raised the plan to sell the M1-A1 tank to the Saudis with Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, when they met in Washington three weeks ago.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d followed up on the plan in talks this week with Israel's foreign minister, Moshe Arens.

The administration has decided to try to reach an understanding in principle with the Israelis that they not use their influence with Congress to try and block the sale before taking up the issue with Congress and giving it the required legal notification of the proposed transaction.

Each M1-A1 costs about \$2.6 million, so if the Saudis decide to buy all 315 under discussion, the deal could be worth \$700 million to \$1 billion, depending on the associated equipment purchased, officials said.

Although certainly not enthusiastic about such a deal, the Israeli officials have not flatly rejected the compromise formulas sketched out by the administration. But once the incendiary issue of arms sales becomes a matter for public and congressional debate, no one can predict where it will end.

The ideal arrangement for the Bush administration appears to be the kind that the Reagan administration hammered together in July 1985, when it sold 40 F-18 fighter jets and 300 Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Kuwait.

Congress and the administration agreed to downgrade the level of sophistication of the Mavericks, while the administration gave Israel certain military sales benefits to help its military high-technology industry.

After that, Israel reluctantly opposed the Kuwaiti sale but did not encourage its allies in Congress to block it.

In an effort to avoid a major battle with Congress and Israel over the prospective Saudi tank sale — the kind of battle that occurred over the 1981 sale of five AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia and over several other sales — Mr. Cheney laid out an arrangement to Mr. Rabin during his recent visit.

The United States, it was noted,

has been pre-positioning weapons and other war materiel in Israel since the early 1980s, but most of the weapons involved are "single use" armaments, meaning that they do not fit with the parallel equipment used by the Israeli Army. They are for use by the U.S. military only, in the event that it has to fight a war in the Middle East.

In South Korea, by contrast, the United States has long pre-positioned weapons that are of dual-use capacity, suitable for both the South Korean and U.S. forces. The South Korean Army can draw on these weapons stocks on a "pay as you use" basis, if the United States approves.

According to officials, Mr. Cheney has decided "in principle" to begin a similar arrangement with Israel.

The draft plan is for the United States to pre-position up to \$100 million worth of military equipment in Israel that would be suitable for either armies.

The Israeli Defense Ministry, for budgetary reasons, has allowed certain categories of weapons and ammunition to be reduced to below-normal levels of inventory.

Mr. Cheney is said to have suggested to Mr. Rabin that the pace at which this prospective \$100 million stockpile would be built up by the Pentagon might be affected by the degree of Israel's cooperation on the proposed Saudi tank deal.

Mr. Cheney also broached some other financial offsets, most involving complex bookkeeping arrangements by which the administration could pay out Israel's annual \$1.8 billion in military aid in a way that compensates the Israelis for erosion from inflation.

Mr. Cheney told Mr. Rabin that the Saudis would buy the tanks from some European nation if they did not get them from the United States.

And, Mr. Cheney added, although there might be a marginal degradation of Israel's security by the fact that the Saudis received higher-quality U.S.-made tanks rather than slightly less advanced European models, that would be more than offset by the increase to Israel's security through U.S. pre-positioning and better financing.

Mr. Rabin answered that Israel's official policy was to oppose any such arms sale to any Arab nation still technically at war with it, which applies to Saudi Arabia.

Nevertheless, although Mr. Rabin made it clear that this would always be the official position, he did not rule out some sort of unspoken, unwritten compromise along the line that was reached in Kuwaiti arms deal.

## BOMB: Soviet Blast in '54

(Continued from page 1)

uniforms that were supposed to help ward off the radiation, the daily said. Medical centers were set up in the area.

The newspaper said that officials tried to limit the spread of the radiation by waiting for weather conditions that would limit fallout and by dropping the bomb from a plane and depositing it at a low altitude of 300 to 500 meters (325 to 545 yards).

Scientists said this method helped limit the radiation.

The soldiers in the shelters said that the blast "felt like thunder" and that as they came out onto the terrain they saw a "huge cloud taking up half the sky, pushed from below by a column of scarlet flames."

Krasnaya Zvezda said the official news agency Tass reported that an atomic bomb had been tested in the Urals at the time without mentioning that Soviet troops and researchers had been present.

## Lithuania Seeks Local Army Units

By Esther B. Fein

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Alarmed by reports that Baltic recruits are being recruited and sexually abused in the Soviet Army, the Lithuanian legislature on Friday called on the authorities in Moscow to allow Lithuanians to do their mandatory military service in their homeland.

The resolution by the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet marks the first time that a local legislature officially has confronted the Kremlin on the emotional issue, which has been debated in the three Baltic republics and Georgia. The issue also has been raised in several other regions.

Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov has condemned any attempts to set up military regiments by republic and has suggested that the aim of such units was armed resistance to Moscow. He has said complaints of hazing were exaggerated.

The legislature's action comes two days after the twice-yearly conscription of recruits and amid growing reports in the Soviet media

that Baltic recruits are physically and emotionally harassed by fellow soldiers.

The Soviet press has carried reports of several cases of abuse involving Baltic recruits. In July 1988, a Lithuanian recruit shot and killed seven soldiers who had attacked and raped him, according to articles in the Lithuanian and national press.

The legislature's proposal, addressed to the executive committee of the Soviet parliament, would permit Lithuanian recruits to serve in Lithuania or within the Baltic military district. The proposed change would take effect at the beginning of next year.

The military won a victory later in the session Friday when the legislature defeated a proposal to deny

soldiers based in the republic the right to vote in local elections. The Lithuanian popular movement, Sajudis, had urged such a ban on voting to prevent use of the military to influence local balloting.

A spokesman for Sajudis, which initiated the call for a Lithuanian-based military regiment, estimated that only a fourth of the approximately 36,000 men drafted in the republic serve there.

All Soviet men are required to serve two years in the military.

The Defense Ministry announced this year that students attending an institute of higher education now can defer their military service until after graduation. Previously, many men had to abandon their studies temporarily to fulfill their military obligation.

## POLAND: ZOMO Disbanded

(Continued from page 1)

a united East bloc stand to stop the Polish Communist Party from giving up power to Solidarity.

It was delivered to Poland's ambassador in Bucharest on Aug. 19, only hours after Mr. Mazowiecki was nominated. The reply to Romania from the Polish party's ruling Politburo published by Gazeta Wyborcza rejected any interference in Poland's domestic affairs.

"Enabling Solidarity to come to power is contradictory to the scientific, revolutionary idea of building socialism and serves the most reactionary imperialist circles," the Romanian statement said.

"Communist parties of the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, should take a stand and insist that the mission of forming a government is not granted to Solidarity."

The statement said that a government to save socialism should be formed in Poland by the Communist Party, the army and the official trade union movement.

The document, copies of which were given to all Warsaw Pact countries, said the Polish situation was a very serious matter for all Communist states and not just an internal Polish affair.

It stopped short of proposing the use of force by the seven-nation military alliance, which intervened to crush liberalization in Hungary and Czechoslovakia in 1956 and 1968.

But the statement contradicted Romania's publicly avowed policy favoring noninterference in the affairs of allied states.

Gazeta Wyborcza gave no indication of the reactions of other East-bloc nations to Romania's statement. But the Polish Politburo said the formation of a government was an internal matter.

(Reuters, AP)

## CHINA: Hard Line Reaffirmed

(Continued from page 1)

made mistakes that had cost support.

"After we became the party in power, some phenomena of bureaucratism, petty tyranny, abuse of power for personal gains, corruption and degeneration, which result in alienation from the masses of the people, have gradually emerged," he said.

The problems became worse in recent years, he added, and he called for extensive new ideological education programs to restore the communist spirit and faith in the party.

The struggles against foreign and domestic rivals "will continue for a long time," Mr. Jiang said.

In economic matters, Mr. Jiang called for more central planning and suggested that China for the next three years at least would have to pursue its policy of economic reform. In this period, he said, China should increase centralization and the proportion of revenues controlled by the central government.

Apparently in response to concerns about attacks by the government on the private sector, Mr. Jiang vigorously stressed the need for private enterprise. But he emphasized that it would always occupy a small role in the economy and suggested higher taxation of entrepreneurs as a way of avoiding rising disparities in incomes.

## French Journalist Accused

The Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned a French journalist on Friday and accused him of fabricating a story, related during a news conference that was broadcast in China, in which he said a female pro-democracy student had been arrested, sent to work in a factory and raped by peasants. The Associated Press reported.

A ministry official told the journalist, Eric Meyer of Les Dernieres

## EXECUTE: 2 Pretoria Hangings

(Continued from page 1)

same time executing their fellow blacks.

"We do not believe that the death penalty can help create the peaceful climate is hoping for," the committee said.

It said it had been informed by the Justice Department that four

prisoners were to be hanged Wednesday.

## 2 Black Soldiers Set Afire

The police said Friday that a group of blacks attacked and burned two black South African soldiers, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

A police statement said the attack took place in the town of Swartkops in Cape Province on Thursday. It gave no motive.

The statement also said a black policeman was shot and wounded in KwaMashu, a black township near the port city of Durban. South African authorities say about 100 policemen, mostly black, have been killed since 1984, when nationwide anti-apartheid protests began.

## Ravaged Marine Band Marches Again in U.K.

The Associated Press

DEAL, England — The Royal Marines Band, the target of an IRA bomb attack a week ago, marched through town Friday with 22 empty spaces in its formation honoring the band's dead and wounded.

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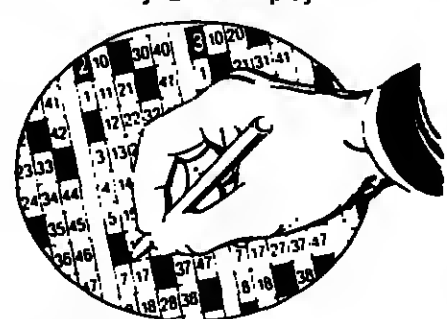
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ARTS / LEISURE

# How the Getty Saved an Egyptian Tomb

LOS ANGELES — In three or four years, small groups of privileged visitors will be allowed into the last abode of one of the most enigmatic figures of ancient Egypt. Deep down in the limestone rock of the arid hills that overlook the Nile near Luxor, they will gaze at the wall paintings recounting the itinerary in the other world of

SOUREN MELIKIAN

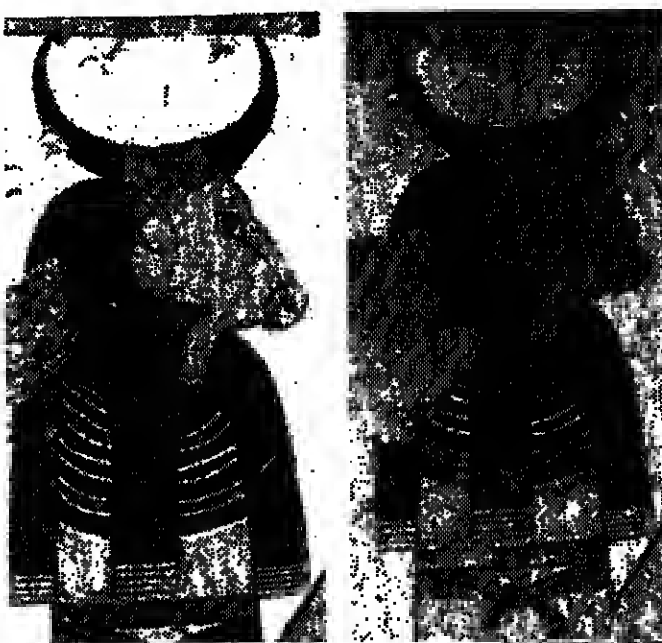
Queen Nefertari, chief wife of Ramses II. As they stand in front of the best-preserved murals from ancient Egypt, few will suspect that these came near to destruction and might never have been opened even to a restricted public were it not for an accidental find of old photographs tucked away in an Italian museum.

The man at the heart of the rescue operation is a 46-year-old Spanish scholar and curator who became director of the J. Paul Getty Conservation Institute on May 1, 1985. Luis Monreal had previously been chief curator of the Museo de Bellas Artes in Barcelona, one of Europe's major museums for medieval sculpture, and, from 1974 to 1985, secretary-general of the International Council of Museums. The combined experiences made him more sympathetic than others to the struggle of poverty-ridden governments trying to save parts of the world's artistic heritage in their care. Visits to Egypt had made him aware of impending disaster. The Nefertari tomb is a case of decades of bungling jobs performed since its discovery.

It started in 1904, when an Italian Egyptologist, Ernesto Schiaparelli, working for the Museo Egizio in Turin, opened the tomb. If his hope was to discover some admirable artifacts, he must have been disappointed. Fragments of a sarcophagus, the remains of a mummy (the knees and lower legs), some figurines and amulets were not much of a treasure. Tomb robbers had been at it before him, in ancient times. At least we may suppose so, for Schiaparelli, who took the lot back to the Museo Egizio, did not publish a line about his discovery.

More interested in speculating on Egyptian myths than in archaeology, he did, however, make one major contribution. He photographed all the paintings, covering every inch of the walls from floor to ceiling, and produced outstanding documents. Oddly, he never published them. He must have finished his survey before the outbreak of World War I, for when the Englishman Robert Mond asked for permission to include the tomb in his own photographic campaign, he got it without difficulty.

Schiaparelli got a museum restorer, Fabrizio Lucarelli, to come,



Detail of painting in Nefertari's tomb in 1904 (left), and in 1988.

which suggests that his own coming and goings had triggered off a deterioration process. Precisely what Lucarelli did is not known. When Schiaparelli died in 1928, no restoration report was to be found. By then the tomb was becoming known to the scholarly world. Photographic campaigns were undertaken afresh by various parties, as if nothing had happened, all contributing to the deterioration of the microclimatic environment. A National Geographic expedition went there in 1930, followed closely by the Metropolitan Museum, which undertook a comprehensive photographic survey in 1930-1932, the first one made available to scholars.

Word got around that the paintings were deteriorating, leading to more photographic campaigns. One, done in 1957 by the Centre de Documentation pour l'Egypte Ancienne, showed there was cause for real concern. Cairo University produced a condition report and a year later, an Italian, Cesare Brandi, did the same for UNESCO.

That started a succession of clumsy attempts at stopping the havoc. An Egyptologist, Zaki Iskander, in collaboration with the Polish Archaeological Mission in Upper Egypt, tried to detach a section of the paintings. The idea was to take the paintings to a museum for better conservation. Iskander failed. Given the conditions in the Cairo Museum of Antiquities, this is fortunate. More photography was carried out in 1966 by the Institut National Géographique de Paris. Yet another condition report was produced by a member of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in collaboration with Lucarelli, still hale and hearty. Then it was the turn of the Centre de Documentation pour l'Egypte Ancienne.



Detail of painting in Nefertari's tomb in 1904 (left), and in 1988.

to conduct its photographic campaign. In 1967, Iskander tried again to detach a section of the paintings. He did not succeed.

In 1970, UNESCO sent a mission led by Harold J. Penderleith. The experts wrote a conservation report. But meanwhile the paintings were deteriorating. In 1971, a large section was covered with cloth impregnated with polyvinyl acetate to stop it from coming off the wall. A condition report was produced by the Polish mission.

Alterations of photography and report writing became endemic. The moment Monreal was appointed at the Getty, he convinced his colleagues that only speedy action could save the tomb. Within days of his taking over the Conservation Institute, he sent Eduardo Portia to Cairo. Portia, an old friend from his Barcelona days who was a chemist and had run the conservation laboratory at the Museo Ar-

queologico, sounded out the Egyptian Antiquities Organization on the possibility of a joint effort. But nobody wanted to touch Nefertari anymore after so many failures. It took a trip by Monreal, another by Frank Preusser, director of the Scientific Research Program at the Getty Institute, and a year of negotiations before work at last began.

For three months, biological and microclimatic conditions were monitored inside the tomb. Color measurements were taken, samples analyzed. The condition of all painted surfaces was surveyed in minute detail and mapped under the direction of the dean of Italian wall-painting restorers, Paola Mora, hired by the Getty. In 1987, consolidation work started and more than 10,000 pieces of mulberry bark paper and gauze strips were applied with a highly diluted acrylic adhesive. By now, the Getty team knew the nature of the trouble: Salt formations, caused by variations in relative humidity, develop between the rock and the plaster support, which peels off. The unresolved riddle was exactly what caused the variations.

The breakthrough came last March. Portia was in Turin looking around for any documents that Schiaparelli might have left when one day a museum employee showed him stashes of glass negatives gathered dust. Only three Schiaparelli photographs published by the museum curator, Anna Maria Donadoni Roveri, in a scholarly volume of essays edited by her, were known to exist. Now, 462 turned out to have come down intact. Superb prints yielded an astonishingly sharp record of the paintings as they had once looked, before decades of fading. Thousands of small fragments lying about in the dust could now be fitted where they belonged.

Most importantly, comparison of the Schiaparelli photographs with the Getty Institute's own re-

cord convinced the team that water infiltration was due to torrential rainfalls coming in through the entrance at wide intervals in time, not to some ongoing infiltration process through the rock. If the rain was prevented from coming in, the paintings could be made safe, and visits by small groups organized in the future.

The team is currently working on a tomb-protection project based on new materials. It is now known that six persons staying inside the tomb for one hour raise the relative humidity from 30 percent, the natural level, to 35 percent. If higher levels of relative humidity are allowed, the paintings will be destroyed. The higher levels result in condensation on the paint surface, which brings out soluble salts naturally contained in the plaster and the rock. Above 40 percent humidity, bacteria develop, setting off an alteration process in some of the organic colors. The solution is to keep down humidity through a ventilation system that changes the air but does not generate drafts that might send dust particles onto the paintings. They are working on it.

The tomb can never be open to uncontrolled hordes of visitors, however sophisticated the system. Monreal warns. It will be like the Lascaux caves in France, or Kazanlik in Bulgaria, where the public is admitted to a replica tomb. Only those directly concerned with art as historians or technicians will be admitted to gaze at the originals.

At a cost of about \$1 million, the Getty Conservation Institute has saved a major item of our world cultural heritage. It is now about to embark on a task 10 times the size of the Buddhist caves of Tun Huang in China. It is all ultimately due to the vision of a director who owes to his past a sense of world public service and to the foresight of a president and a board of trustees who see art as a part of a world ecology.



A pipe-smoking draftsman copying the murals in about 1910.

## Who Did What? Picasso, Braque and the Birth of Cubism

By Michael Brenson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Picasso and Braque: Pioneering Cubism," at the Museum of Modern Art, is the show of the decade. It is remarkable on every level: in the quality and importance of the art, in the intelligence and originality of the installation, in the psychological and aesthetic implications of its story.

It is also remarkably difficult. Despite its size — almost 400 works, spread over two floors — and the magical name of Picasso, this is not a blockbuster. The material may be the most demanding and secretive in 20th-century art. A century of ideas has been excavated from Cubism, and a repository of ideas is still buried there, waiting to be brought to light.

The installation is demanding as well. The curator is William S. Rubin, the museum's director emeritus of painting and sculpture, and the exhibition bears the stamp of his "Cézanne: The Late Work" (1977), "Picasso: A Retrospective" (1980) and "Primitivism" in 20th-Century Art: Affinity of the Tribal and the Modern (1984).

"Picasso and Braque" is enormous, didactic and generous. Rubin knows that this material may never be gathered together again, and he has presented it in the tightest yet most exhaustive way possible.

The show is about Cubism, by far the most influential development in 20th-century art. Cubism shattered the autonomy of the individual object and integrated it with its environment.

It made instability, indeterminacy and multiple points of view staples of modern art. It was more comfortable with metamorphosis and change than with permanence. The collage systematically incorporated everyday materials for the first time. The *papier collé* (pasted paper) suggested a way of making pictures in which the touch of the artist did not have to play a visible role.

The show is also about finally getting straight the legendary artis-

tic relationship between Picasso and Braque. A great deal has been written about it, but there continue to be disputes over who did what when. The basic questions do not surround Picasso, the voracious, mercurial, largely amoral, creative force who is generally assumed to be first in everything, but rather the humbler, graver, more dogged Braque, who in the flashy and essentially Francophobic world of post-World War II aesthetics has been widely dismissed.

The tone and conviction of this show have a lot to do with the determination of Rubin, a well-known Picasso scholar, to do justice to Braque. Throughout most of this exhibition, Braque is, in his own way, every bit Picasso's equal.

For about six years, Braque and Picasso were basically inseparable. The Frenchman, who settled in Montmartre in 1902, is a great modernist painter. The Spaniard, who settled in Montmartre in 1904, is a genius who eventually felt confined by any artistic medium.

Braque worked slowly, with what Rubin describes as "an ethical rigor rivaling Cézanne's," creating a lyrically classical art poised between transparency and opaqueness, privacy and exposure.

For Picasso, everything was raw material to be chewed up and spat out. While every work by Braque seems capable of resolution, there are works by Picasso so teeming with curiosity and ideas that criteria of balance and finish become largely irrelevant. From the collaboration between these very different temperaments, Cubism was born.

The exhibition follows their partnership from 1908, when it began, to 1914, when Braque went off to war. These were years of convulsion and hope, when the old order seemed to be dying and many artists wanted nothing more than to see it dead.

In Picasso there is a hunger for beginnings. In the slumbering, Michelangelo-like figures of his 1908 "Blue Woman," there is a sense of a world about to begin again. In the way the female nude in Picasso's 1908 "Olympia" pounds forward, as irresistible as a tank, about to edit a painting that seems unable to contain her, there is a sense of energies that cannot be restrained.

In Braque's and Picasso's search for a new kind of pictorial architecture, there is a sense of a need to rebuild. Once World War I began, the meaning of destruction, primal en-

ergy and beginning from scratch changed entirely. The great free-wheeling, uninhibited Cubist adventure was over.

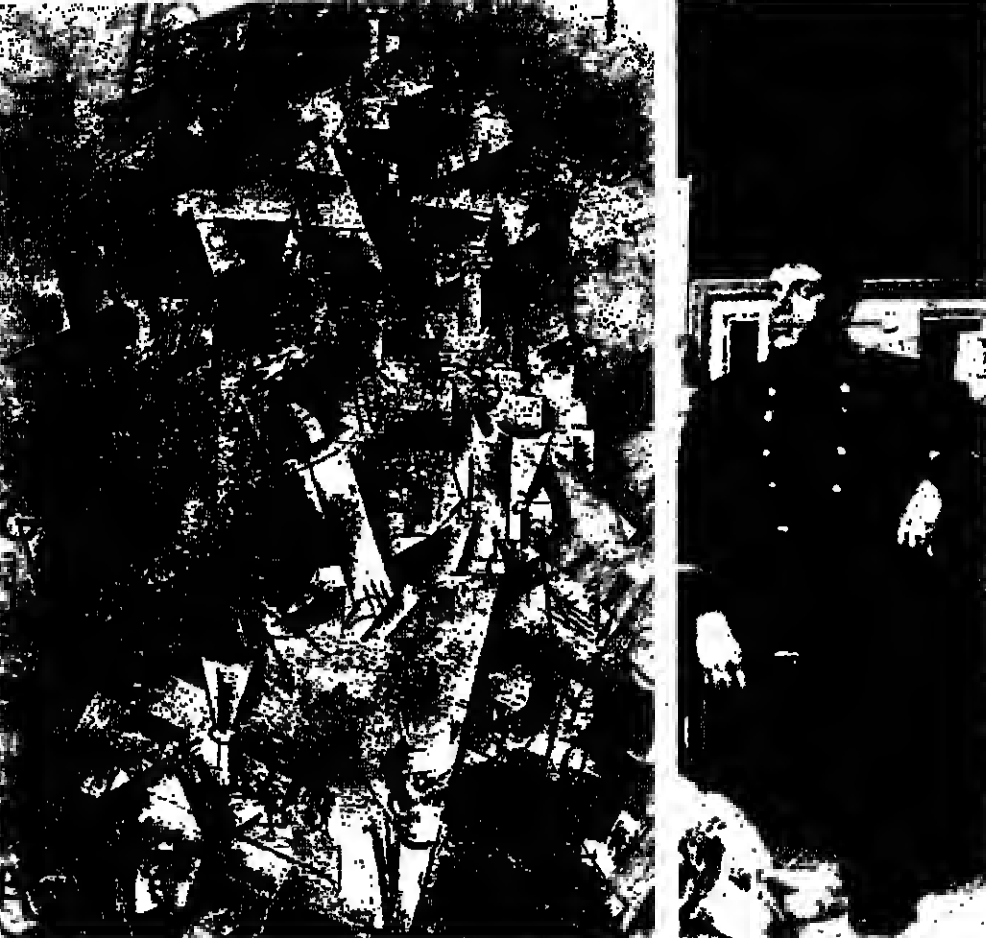
The exhibition includes paintings, drawings, collages, *papiers collés* and constructions, many more by the prolific Picasso than by the deliberate Braque.

They were borrowed from museums and private collections all over the United States and Europe, and from the Soviet Union, which lent only a few of its Cubist works to Rubin's Picasso retrospective in 1980.

The catalogue includes one essay, by Rubin, as well as extensive reproductions and a detailed chronology by Judith Cousins. (A second volume will be published after the show.)

The tone of the essay is nonpolemical. Rubin clearly believes that the stature of Cubism — and the privileged place he has helped give it in this museum — speaks for itself. What he does suggest is scope and ways in which the material can be approached.

He also lays out the arguments for Braque's inventiveness and influence. For example, he writes that Cubist construction sculpture preceded the paper collage. But the reverse, and that this kind of sculpture was invented by Braque — although it was Picasso, beginning with his 1912 "Guitar," who transformed the invention into one of the starting points of 20th-century sculpture.



Picasso's "Still Life With Harp and Violin"; Picasso photographed by Braque about 1911.

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|    |                                       |     |                              |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 61 | Pew or perch                          | 96  | Slipped up                   |
| 62 | Noxious                               | 97  | Bee chaser                   |
| 63 | Electrical units                      | 98  | Filler's fodder              |
| 64 | Flame                                 | 100 | "M-A-S-H"                    |
| 65 | Keepers of old Rome                   | 101 | TV star                      |
| 66 | "— to You," Dexter-Paris tune of 1946 | 102 | Thessalian peak              |
| 67 | Flower near Nice                      | 103 | Fleming and Carmichael       |
| 68 | White water                           | 104 | Be on the lam                |
| 69 | Degrade                               | 105 | Pronoun for the Andrea Doria |
| 70 | Proceed                               | 106 | Numerical ending             |
| 71 | Marksmanship                          | 107 | Hardy, to Laurel             |
| 72 | White water                           | 108 | Bravo's —                    |
| 73 | Degrade                               | 109 | Ovine female                 |
| 74 | Proceed                               | 110 | Equip a ship                 |
| 75 | Marksmanship                          | 111 | Adress                       |
| 76 | White water                           |     |                              |
| 77 | Degrade                               |     |                              |
| 78 | Proceed                               |     |                              |
| 79 | Marksmanship                          |     |                              |
| 80 | White water                           |     |                              |
| 81 | Degrade                               |     |                              |
| 82 | Proceed                               |     |                              |
| 83 | Marksmanship                          |     |                              |
| 84 | White water                           |     |                              |
| 85 | Degrade                               |     |                              |
| 86 | Proceed                               |     |                              |
| 87 | Marksmanship                          |     |                              |
| 88 | White water                           |     |                              |
| 89 | Degrade                               |     |                              |
| 90 | Proceed                               |     |                              |
| 91 | Marksmanship                          |     |                              |
| 92 | White water                           |     |                              |
| 93 | Degrade                               |     |                              |
| 94 | Proceed                               |     |                              |
| 95 | Marksmanship                          |     |                              |

### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS                            | DOWN                        |
| 1 "Cold and starve a lever"       | 1 Populists                 |
| 2 Perfume bottle                  | 2 Essayist's nom de plume   |
| 3 Kitchen utensil                 | 3 W. German river           |
| 4 C.S.A. troops                   | 4 Offense                   |
| 5 More mature                     | 5 Pendulum's path           |
| 6 Con                             | 6 Bud vessels               |
| 7 Rub with rubber                 | 7 As to                     |
| 8 Brainchild                      | 8 Chopped down              |
| 9 Basket twig                     | 9 Driver's permit: Abbr.    |
| 10 DIVERSE rearrangement          | 10 Spence up a room         |
| 11 Unconscious states             | 11 Cara or Castle           |
| 12 Singer James                   | 12 Haven's house            |
| 13 Boquet                         | 13 Psychic power's initials |
| 14 Helmsman's panicked plea       | 14 Defendants               |
| 15 West rose                      | 15 Law                      |
| 16 Holding                        | 16 Flia. exports            |
| 17 Raw silk's hue                 | 17 Bridges                  |
| 18 "Romote" writer                | 18 Barr. or sol             |
| 19 Island of SW Alaska            | 19 Vous plait               |
| 20 Galena, e.g.                   | 20 Hymn sign-off            |
| 21 Biography                      |                             |
| 22 RELAPSE into three other forms |                             |
| 23 "Misbehavin'"                  |                             |
| 24 Kind of bore or wave           |                             |
| 25 Kind of bore or wave           |                             |
| 26 Sapient                        |                             |
| 27 Mystery writer                 |                             |
| 28 Pastures                       |                             |
| 29 "Zounds!"                      |                             |
| 30 Discombobulated                |                             |
| 31 "Man of..."                    |                             |
| 32 Tucked out                     |                             |
| 33 Actor Everett                  |                             |
| 34 "1969-45"                      |                             |
| 35 PARSING into two verbs and     |                             |
| 36 Originals                      |                             |
| 37 "Irish Rose"                   |                             |
| 38 A grandson of                  |                             |
| 39 Fla. exports                   |                             |
| 40 Bridges                        |                             |
| 41 Barr. or sol                   |                             |
| 42 Vous plait                     |                             |
| 43 Hymn sign-off                  |                             |



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Baryshnikov Quits ABT in Dispute Over Budget

By Anna Kisselgoff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mikhail Baryshnikov has abruptly quit as artistic director of the American Ballet Theater after a bitter dispute with the company's management and board over the troupe's finances and the removal of one of his staff members.

Although the Soviet-born ballet star announced last June that he intended to resign from ABT by the summer of 1990 to pursue an acting career and other projects, his departure left the company, which is one of the United States' major arts institutions, without an artistic director during its 50th anniversary year.

Jane Hermann, the troupe's executive director, accused Baryshnikov Wednesday of giving the board an ultimatum.

At a meeting Wednesday night, the board's executive committee refused to rescind Hermann's decision to place Charles France, Baryshnikov's assistant, on a year's leave of absence. France has been ill this year, and the board's action implied that he would not be taken back after Baryshnikov's planned departure in 1990.

Earlier, Baryshnikov asserted that France's removal was an infringement of his artistic authority. The charge was made in a letter written on his behalf Monday by his manager, Edgar Vincent. He wrote that, "If the board sanctions the decision to sever relations with Charles, then it must realize that Misha's association with ABT will cease as of today."

"I'm not taking orders from anyone, especially unfair ones," Baryshnikov said in an interview. "I left one country for those very reasons."

The former Kirov Ballet star, who defected in 1974, was rehearsing with Martha Graham for a performance Tuesday with the Graham company at the City Center.

Baryshnikov, who did not dance in the American Ballet Theater's repertory last season in New York, said he was not planning to give up dancing and was leaving Wednesday for Brussels, where the American modern-dance choreographer Mark Morris is to create a new work for him in December. He is also negotiating to act in a film



Baryshnikov unveiling his perfume line in New York last June, one of his non-ballet pursuits.

with Gene Hackman in the spring. Few expected him to spend much time with the company after its one-night 50th anniversary gala at the Metropolitan Opera on Jan. 14. This month he made promotional tours for his perfume, Misha, in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Miami.

Although the dispute seems highly personal, it could also be viewed as another example of a conflict between an artistic director and a board when a company is experiencing financial difficulty.

Hermann said that ABT ended with a \$1-million operating deficit this summer despite record-breaking box-office revenues in most cities and what she called "fund-raising that went up by 50 percent over the last three years."

"It is not the revenues that are at fault but the artistic expenses that have escalated," she said. "When I joined, the board asked me to find out why the budget had leaped from \$19.2 million last season to \$23 million for 1989-90."

"I said I had to know the programming and the operations. I was asked to take the budget down by \$900,000 to \$1.2 million, to buy out certain loans and we cut \$980,000."

Aspects of Hermann's cost-cutting, reordering rehearsal procedures and what she called ABT's method of "working backward," ran into opposition from France and Baryshnikov.

"Nothing is ever too expensive if it furthers the repertoire and artistic standards of a dance company," Baryshnikov said. Asked to respond, Hermann said: "That's a very nice thing to say, if it's paid for somewhere."

"Unfortunately, we're not a European opera house where the ministry of culture supports us. I'm not saying a ballet company should not operate at a deficit but we should know the deficit."

The American Ballet Theater released a letter from its top board officers after Vincent released his letter, in which he stated that Baryshnikov was "aware that ABT finds itself in severe monetary straits" and that "on more than one occasion, Misha has contributed large sums from his own pocket."

Vincent said, "Misha did not accept a salary for the past six years

and, as we also know, has often gone to close personal friends to raise funds."

In reply, Melville Straus, the ABT board chairman, Leo M. Walsh Jr., the president, and Mrs. Lawrence E. Brinn, the executive-committee chairman, said Baryshnikov had pledged to stay for three years when he engaged Hermann in May.

A point of contention in the past was Baryshnikov's view that, as an artistic director, he should not do as much public fund raising as the board would like.

"Your reluctance to participate in fund raising on behalf of your own company did not make achieving our goals easier," the ABT letter continued, adding that the board "urged you on many occasions to accept a full salary, with the hope that you would respond with a full commitment to the company."

"Clearly," the letter added, "you felt that a commitment of this nature would have compromised your other pursuits."

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Sadler's Wells Ballet  
Is Renamed for Move

New York Times Service

LONDON — The Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, the touring company of Britain's Royal Ballet, will change its name to the Birmingham Royal Ballet when it moves from London to Birmingham in September 1990.

The new name reflects the importance of Birmingham's role in the company's future, said Jeremy Isaacs, director of the Royal Opera House.

Under its agreement with the city of Birmingham, the 60-member company will receive \$3.2 million in funding from both Birmingham and the Arts Council of Great Britain over the next three years.

In addition, the city has pledged \$6.4 million for new headquarters and studios adjoining the 1,950-seat Birmingham Hippodrome,

where the company will take up residence. The Birmingham-based classical dance troupe will also receive new infusions of corporate support from Britain's Midland Bank and IBM U.K.

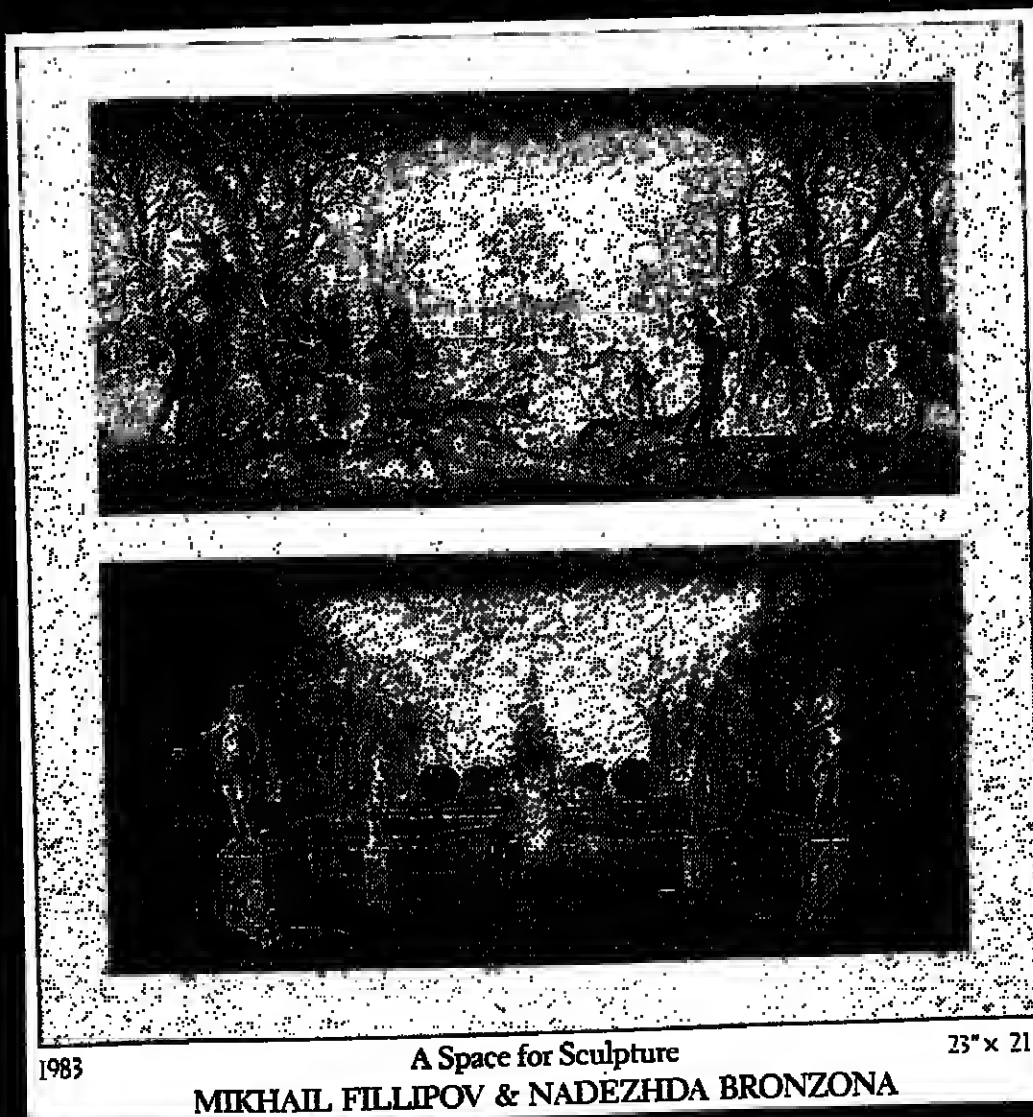
"It's a wrench, which there's no concealing, to accede to the change of name," Isaacs said during a press conference at the Royal Opera House on Thursday. "But looking to the future, it is an essential and positive thing to do."

Dame Ninette de Valois, who founded the company, added, "I do not believe it is the end of an era but simply a future development of the Royal Ballet."

The move to Birmingham, announced in January, means the company will give up its 58-year association with the 306-year-old Sadler's Wells Theatre.

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Saturday, October 14

Rooms 1 & 7 at 2:30 p.m. MODERN PRINTS AND LITHOGRAPHS. At 8:30 p.m. FANTASTIC AND FIGURATIVE PAINTINGS. Mes LABAT-THIERRY, 10, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48.24.70.18. Fax: (1) 42.46.74.38.

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Room 8, at 11 a.m. and at 2 p.m. COLLECTION OF GILDED IRONS. Mes POULAIN, LE FUR, 70, ave. de Breteuil, 75007 Paris. Tel.: (1) 45.67.11.31.

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Room 9 at 2 p.m. Camille ROGIER's collection (1810-1896). RARE SET OF ENGRAVINGS FROM THE ITALIAN SCHOOL. Some proofs brought together before 1840 in Italy as first issue by C. Rogier. Mes GROS, DELETTREZ-ARCOLE, 22, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47.70.83.04 - 47.70.47.83.

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## PARIS AREA

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Thursday, October 12

At 8:30 p.m. ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE FAR EAST. Me SIBONI.

Wednesday, October 18

At 8:30 p.m. WINES AND SPIRITS. Me SIBONI, 38, rue du Docteur Rost. Tel.: (1) 46.60.84.25. Fax: 46.60.35.97.

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| IBM               | 240.00 | 239.75 | 239.50 | 239.50 | +0.25        | NYSE volume down    | 15,388,000 |      |      |            | Finance     | 231.00 | 231.00 | 231.00 | +0.00      | New Low   | 11    | 11    | 11    | 11           | 11    | 11    | 11    | 11    | 11                | 11    | 11    | 11    | 11    | 11    | 11  |
| IBM               | 240.00 | 239.75 | 239.50 | 239.50 | +0.25        | NYSE volume down    | 15,388,000 |      |      |            |             |        |        |        |            |           |       |       |       |              |       |       |       |       |                   |       |       |       |       |       |     |

## Medical Report Boosts Stock Of Wellcome

Reuters

LONDON — Wellcome PLC's anti-AIDS drug AZT might prevent dementia, which affects about one-third of those suffering from acquired immune deficiency syndrome, Dutch scientists said in the British Medical Journal. Wellcome's stock gained following the report.

"In our patient population with AIDS, a striking decline in the AIDS dementia complex was observed in those taking zidovudine after its introduction to the Netherlands," the scientists wrote. Zidovudine is the medical name for AZT.

Wellcome shares rose 19 pence in London, to close at 667 pence.

## N.Y. Stocks Ease After Early Rise

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market closed mixed Friday after a rally led by institutional buyers ran out of steam during the final hour of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 21.85 points Thursday, retreated from a 15-point midday gain to close down 2.09 points at 2,692.82. The pullback on the blue-chip indicator's rise for the week to 1.21 points.

Broader market indexes fared better Friday. The New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up 0.42 to 193.97 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.55 to 349.15. The price of an average share added 9 cents.

Advances led declines by a roughly 6-5 ratio, while Big Board volume decreased to 155.30 million shares from 164.24 million shares traded Thursday.

Analysts said stock prices weakened late Friday after the Dow industrial average hit 2,700, a level of resistance that has kept the market

in check since the start of the month. Earlier in the session, the market rallied.

Friday marked the last trading day of the third quarter and analysts said professional money managers shopped for issues to enhance their clients' portfolios, a move that drove stock prices higher in the previous session.

"It's a window-dressing time, plain and simple," said Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Stocks that performed well earlier this year, including ones tied to consumer products and the economy's strength, attracted the most buyers since few investors wanted to risk losing their recent winnings, traders noted.

Since the start of the third quarter July 1, the Dow Jones industrial average has risen 252.76 points.

Amid the buying activity, Mr. Hinkle said investors paid little attention to news of a 0.3 percent rise in the U.S. leading economic indicators for August, which met forecasts. The index, a govern-

ment-released indicator used to predict future economic activity, pointed toward continued moderate growth.

Third Weeks, senior vice president in charge of sales and trading at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., said the rally ended late Friday and investors began to take profits on the summer's sharp gains.

Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich was the most active NYSE issue, falling 4% to 12 1/2. The debt-ridden textbook publisher agreed to sell six theme parks to Anheuser-Busch Co. for \$1.1 billion, far below the \$1.5 billion selling price some Wall Street analysts had expected. Anheuser-Busch rose 1 1/4 to 43 1/2.

AMR, owner of American Airlines, was second on the active list, jumping 2 1/4 to 86 1/4 on renewed takeover speculation. SBC Corp. was third, closing unchanged at 33 1/4.

Drug stocks ended mixed. Bristol-Myers rose 3/4 to 52 1/4 and Squibb, which plans to merge with Bristol-Myers, surged 1 1/4 to 127.

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 29

| Amsterdam |        |        |        |       | Hong Kong |        |        |        |       | London |        |        |        |       | Tokyo |        |        |        |       |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Index     | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  | Index     | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  | Index  | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  | Index | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
| 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100    | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100   | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 |
| 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100    | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100   | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 |
| 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100    | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100   | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 |
| 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100    | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 | 100   | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | +0.00 |

## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 29

Grains

Soybeans

Soybean Meal

Soybean Oil

Soybean Meal

Soybean Oil

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## Food

Sept. 29

Grains

Soybeans

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## Metals

Sept. 29

Grains

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## Industrials

Sept. 29

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Soviet Banker Shows Up  
At World Bank-IMF Talks

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although the Soviet Union has never joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund since these two institutions were founded 45 years ago, Yuri Ponomarev, a board member of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., or Gosbank, turned up at their annual meeting here — a development that was widely seen as part of the perestroika, or restructuring, policy of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Ponomarev said the Supreme Soviet is about to take up legislation giving Gosbank the authority to issue foreign-exchange licenses to domestic banks.

As one of this country's leading bankers, Mr. Ponomarev has offered new details on Soviet banking reforms to finance officials from 152 countries as well as to thousands of commercial bankers who have been here for the weeklong meeting, which ended Thursday.

The move envisioned would enable many more Soviet institutions to handle their own currency transactions and provide new opportunities for Western financial institutions in the Soviet Union, Mr. Ponomarev said.

The Soviet Union wants to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and though Moscow was rebuffed when it initially applied in 1986, most analysts here see GATT membership remaining a high Soviet priority.

Ed A. Hewett, a Soviet affairs specialist at the Brookings Institution, noted that Moscow was making numerous changes in its way of doing business and could approach GATT as a market economy, as Hungary did in the early 1970s.

While Moscow has not yet applied to either the IMF or the World Bank, it has been closely following the experience of two of its neighbors that are members, Poland and China, which are using the organizations to advance their own domestic economic reforms.

Poland has used the meeting here to mobilize international assistance. The governor of the People's Bank of China, Li Guizhan, said at the meeting that his country's annual average growth had reached 9.6 percent in the 10 years since it joined the institutions, compared with 7.1 percent from 1952 to 1988.

HE SAID MEMBERSHIP in the world organizations had injected vitality and dynamism into the Chinese economy. China has been a substantial borrower from both the bank and the fund.

Until June, when a violent crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing led the World Bank to suspend seven loans, China had borrowed \$7.64 billion from the World Bank since 1980. Also, China has taken two loans from the IMF, one for \$600 million and the other for \$300 million.

Although the Soviet Union was part of the postwar discussions at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, that led to the formation of the IMF and World Bank, Moscow pulled out and has remained outside organizations that manage financial relations among capitalist countries.

But smaller Communist countries, such as Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Romania, have joined the organizations to try to give a lift to their economies. Now Mr. Gorbachev insists he wants to reemerge the Soviet economy into the world economy.

"We think the Soviets want to come into a more cooperative posture," said Barber B. Conable Jr., president of the World Bank, at a news conference.

Michel Camdessus, managing director of the IMF, acknowledged the IMF, Page 15

Currency Rates

| Currency        | Sept. 29 | Sept. 28 | Sept. 27 | Sept. 26 | Sept. 25 | Sept. 24 | Sept. 23 | Sept. 22 | Sept. 21 | Sept. 20 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 18 | Sept. 17 | Sept. 16 | Sept. 15 | Sept. 14 | Sept. 13 | Sept. 12 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 10 | Sept. 9  | Sept. 8  | Sept. 7  | Sept. 6  | Sept. 5  | Sept. 4  | Sept. 3  | Sept. 2  | Sept. 1  |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| American dollar | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   |
| British pound   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   | 1.6500   |
| French franc    | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   | 6.5500   |
| German mark     | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   | 1.3600   |
| Italian lira    | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,376.00 |
| Japanese yen    | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   | 161.00   |
| Swiss franc     | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   | 1.4800   |
| U.S. dollar     | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   | 1.0000   |

Interest Rates

| Currency        | 30-day | 90-day | 180-day | 360-day | 1-year | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year | 10-year | 30-year |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| American dollar | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| British pound   | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  |
| French franc    | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   |
| German mark     | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   |
| Italian lira    | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  |
| Japanese yen    | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   |
| Swiss franc     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| U.S. dollar     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |

Key Money Rates Sept. 29

| Currency        | 30-day | 90-day | 180-day | 360-day | 1-year | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year | 10-year | 30-year |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| American dollar | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| British pound   | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  |
| French franc    | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   |
| German mark     | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   |
| Italian lira    | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  |
| Japanese yen    | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   |
| Swiss franc     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| U.S. dollar     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |

Asian Dollar Deposits Sept. 29

| Currency        | 30-day | 90-day | 180-day | 360-day | 1-year | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year | 10-year | 30-year |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| American dollar | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| British pound   | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  |
| French franc    | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   |
| German mark     | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   |
| Italian lira    | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  |
| Japanese yen    | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   |
| Swiss franc     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| U.S. dollar     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |

U.S. Money Market Funds Sept. 29

| Currency        | 30-day | 90-day | 180-day | 360-day | 1-year | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year | 10-year | 30-year |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| American dollar | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| British pound   | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  |
| French franc    | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   |
| German mark     | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   |
| Italian lira    | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  |
| Japanese yen    | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   |
| Swiss franc     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| U.S. dollar     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |

Gold

| Currency        | 30-day | 90-day | 180-day | 360-day | 1-year | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year | 10-year | 30-year |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| American dollar | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| British pound   | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00%  | 10.00%  |
| French franc    | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%  | 8.00%   | 8.00%   |
| German mark     | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%  | 6.00%   | 6.00%   |
| Italian lira    | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00% | 12.00%  | 12.00%  |
| Japanese yen    | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%  | 5.00%   | 5.00%   |
| Swiss franc     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |
| U.S. dollar     | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%  | 7.00%   | 7.00%   |



Shamu and friends: For Anheuser-Busch, the purchase means a quick boost in revenue and potentially valuable marketing rights.

Anheuser-Busch Splashes Out on Parks

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

DALLAS — The \$1.1 billion cash purchase by Anheuser-Busch Cos. of four Sea World theme parks and other properties in the United States will triple the giant U.S. brewer's theme-park revenue to about \$600 million a year, according to analysts.

The purchase of the six parks from Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc., as well as boosting Busch's already considerable leisure businesses, may give it potentially valuable marketing rights to Sea World characters, like Shamu the killer whale, said Emanuel Goldman, a PaineWebber Inc. analyst.

The stock market, which had expected a price upwards of \$1.5 billion for the properties, appeared to view the deal as a fire sale. At the close of New York trading, Anheuser-Busch stock was ahead \$1.125 to \$43.325, while Harcourt

Brace tumbled \$4.125 to \$12.125 in very active trading.

"The price was a lot lower than anybody thought it would be," one trader told Reuters. "They got Orca the Killer Whale for a good price," said another.

Some analysts criticized the deal, saying August A. Busch 3d, chairman and chief executive, could best exploit the company's widely acknowledged prowess in consumer marketing by acquiring packaged-food companies instead.

Anheuser said it paid \$975 million for the parks and \$125 million for undeveloped land. The parks had earnings of \$61.9 million last year on \$388 million in revenue.

But attendance at the Orlando Sea World declined last summer because of competition from the new Disney-MGM Studio Tour at Walt Disney World. Attendance fell in San Antonio in the second

year of operations at the newest and largest Sea World.

Other Sea World parks are in San Diego and Cleveland.

Anheuser also acquired Cypress Gardens in Winter Haven, Florida, and the new Boardwalk and Baseball park in Orlando. Together, the parks had 15 million visitors last year, compared with 6 million at the Anheuser parks.

In a statement, Mr. Busch said that expanding Anheuser's theme park business with Sea World was "a very logical move" for the company. "They have a proven track record, and we believe their growth prospects are excellent."

W. Randolph Baker, an Anheuser group vice president and president of its family entertainment unit, said the attendance shortfall in Orlando and San Antonio would not be prolonged. He said Anheuser would operate

all six parks and did not plan to sell any of them.

Some bond analysts, who asked not to be named, said Harcourt, the second-largest U.S. book publisher, may now be forced to sell its profitable insurance business as well to meet heavy debt payments.

The low price also indicates that some companies that loaded up on debt through buyouts and recapitalizations in recent years may not be able to collect as much as anticipated from asset sales, analysts said.

Harcourt eluded a takeover by Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, two years ago by taking on \$1.6 billion in high-yield junk bonds and paying much of the proceeds to shareholders as a special \$40-a-share dividend.

Bond analysts said the company, which paid \$91 million in interest and had a loss of \$61 million in the second quarter, remains in a bind. But Mr. Skinner said KLM

U.S. Imposing  
A Cut in KLM's  
Northwest Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — NWA Inc., parent company of Northwest Airlines, has agreed to reduce sharply the involvement of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in the \$4.05 billion buyout of the company, the U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, said Friday.

Mr. Skinner said a consent agreement had been signed that alleviated government concerns about the possibility of foreign control of the airline.

But KLM said in Amsterdam that it opposed the agreement and was seeking talks with U.S. officials.

In a related development, the UAL Corp. chairman, Stephen M. Wolf, said in Chicago that the planned labor-management buyout of UAL and its subsidiary United Air Lines met the concerns of the Department of Transportation.

He noted that the UAL buyout involved "employee ownership."

And in London, British Airways PLC, which is supplying \$750 million in the \$6.75 billion UAL buyout, said it "remained confident" that the proposal would go ahead. BA spokesman David Snelling said the BA-UAL deal was "fundamentally different" because BA only had a 15 percent stake in the buyout consortium while 85 percent was held by the airline's management and staff.

NWA is being taken private by Wings Holdings Co., a group led by the Los Angeles investor, Alfred Checchi.

Under the original plan, KLM was to put up \$400 million, equal to 57 percent of all the equity in the buyout. To circumvent federal laws that limit foreign ownership of a U.S. airline to 25 percent, it was to receive mostly nonvoting preferred stock.

But Mr. Skinner said KLM

could be in a position to exert actual control over Northwest. Under the Skinner-Checchi agreement announced Friday, KLM would see its total investment limited to \$176 million, or 25 percent of the \$705 million total equity.

In Amsterdam, a KLM spokesman, Jan Christiaan Helldoorn, said "an entirely new situation would arise" if the U.S. Department of Transportation refused to discuss KLM's opposition to Friday's accord.

"We do not wish to speculate on the consequences of such a refusal," Mr. Helldoorn said.

But he added that cooperation within Wings Holdings would continue as before, despite the developments. "The deal stands," he said. "What we're talking about is the future."

U.S. federal regulators, which during the Reagan administration years showed little opposition to the wave of mergers and acquisitions in the airline industry, have lately taken a more careful look at such takeovers.

Of particular concern have been the increasing involvement of foreign carriers and the high level of debt taken on to finance leveraged buyouts. There has been some concern that the debt load will force the companies to cut back on future investment (to keep fleets properly maintained and up-to-date).

Mr. Skinner has also said that he was worried that the foreign investment could compromise negotiations with foreign governments over routes.

KLM's involvement was considered crucial to the success of the Northwest bid. But Mr. Checchi said he was confident that other investors could be found to make up the difference. (Reuters, UPI)

Fed Lends Its Weight to a Zero-Inflation Option

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service







## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### BAT Loses British Takeover Appeal

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Panel on Takeovers and Mergers rejected Friday an appeal by BAT Industries PLC to reverse a decision giving Hovelt Investments Ltd. more time to complete its £13.4 billion (\$21.5 billion) hostile bid for the conglomerate.

The regulatory panel's appeal committee upheld the Sept. 15 decision that BAT shareholders should have the chance to consider the Hovelt offer free from U.S. regulatory obstacles.

Hovelt, which is led by the financier Sir James Goldsmith, had sought the extension because it must seek approval of regulatory authorities in the United States before it can acquire BAT's Farmers Insurance Group Inc.

A bidder in Britain usually is given 90 days to win control of its target, a deadline Hovelt is not expected to meet. Without an extension, a bidder generally must wait a year before renewing its offer. The takeover panel ruled that Hovelt could make a new offer for BAT within 21 days of overcoming its regulatory obstacles in the United States.

### AMR Asks for Probe into Rumors

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — AMR Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, said Friday it is asking federal regulators and the New York Stock Exchange to investigate recent media reports about the company, which is a rumored takeover target.

The announcement came after AMR stock rose sharply amid talk that the airline would be taken over or restructured. On Friday, AMR rose again by \$2.37 a share in New York trading to \$85.75.

"AMR Corp. is asking the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange" to investigate recent reports, American spokesman Al Becker said.

### Share Buy Adds to Mixte Speculation

PARIS (Reuters) — Compagnie Financière de Paribas said Friday that it had raised its stake in the French financial holding group Compagnie de Navigation Mixte to 7 percent. A company spokesman said the bank previously held a stake of almost 2 percent in Mixte.

Shares in Mixte were suspended on the Paris bourse on Wednesday, at the company's request, after rising 74 francs (\$11.5) to 1,364 francs. Mixte said it would hold a news conference on Monday.

Speculation on the bourse and in the French press has suggested that Mixte might announce plans either to fend off a takeover bid or to link with a big insurance group.

### Hertz Changes Advertising Agency

NEW YORK (NYT) — The U.S. advertising agency Wells, Rich, Greene has scored a major victory, winning Hertz Corp.'s advertising account, worth \$25 million to \$30 million, which had been at Scali, McCabe, Sloves.

Hertz placed the account under review in June amid signs that the company was losing the leisure segment of the rental-car market. Kenneth Olshan, the chairman of Wells, Rich, Greene, said Thursday that Hertz's marketing strategy would focus on recapturing nonbusiness travelers.

### Joint German-U.S. Tool Takeover

NEW YORK (NYT) — Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis and Robert Bosch GmbH of Stuttgart, West Germany, have said that they will form a joint corporation to acquire, for about \$440 million, Vermont American Corp., a maker of power and hand tools and lawn and garden products in Louisville, Kentucky.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., one of Vermont American's major customers, agreed to become a minority investor in the new company.

The company will make a cash offer to purchase all Vermont American stock for \$40 a share, or \$41, pending the outcome of litigation now pending against Vermont American.

### FDA Reclassifies Drug from Bolar

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Food and Drug Administration has told Bolar Pharmaceuticals Co., of Copague, New York, that it had failed to demonstrate that its generic version of the anti-high-blood-pressure drug Dynacirc was biologically equivalent to the original product.

The agency proposed withdrawing approval of Bolar's hypertension drug on Aug. 23 and advised the company that it would reclassify the product.

In a letter, the FDA said the drug was reclassified because Bolar had failed to show that the lot submitted was made and tested as specified in documents submitted to the agency. In a later statement, Bolar said the drug would be allowed to stay on the market. It said changing the status of the drug in no way questioned its safety or efficacy. (NYT, Reuters)

### For the Record

NEC Corp. of Japan will buy the 50 percent stake of its partner Honeywell Inc. in their joint venture, the U.S. supercomputer sales company HNSX Supercomputers Inc., a NEC spokesman said. (Reuters)

A suit has been filed in New York against the U.S. takeover specialist, Asher B. Edelman, contending that he improperly purchased 30 percent of the shares of Datapoint Corp., a computer networking company. It was filed by Martin Ackerman, a lawyer and businessman. (NYT)

## GUERIN: Ferranti PLC Says It Was Duped in Dealings With American

(Continued from first finance page) an American original, an entrepreneur who made it on his own and did it his way. An electrical engineer, he started ISC in the basement of his home in 1971 and opened its first assembly line in a converted chicken coop.

By the time it merged with Ferranti in 1987, ISC claimed to be doing about \$600 million in business each year. It manufactured controversial cluster bombs, which spew out explosive fragments that can hit people. ISC also made fuses, designed weapons systems and manufactured bombs and missile warheads. It also managed defense projects and weapons systems for overseas clients.

Mr. Guerin played the Washington name game with aplomb. Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, former deputy director of the CIA and

## Pirelli, Profit Up, Plans Share Issue

MILAN — Pirelli SpA, the Italian tire and cables company, said Friday it planned to raise around 620 billion lire (\$452 million) through share and bond issues. It also announced that profit for the first half of 1989 was up by 14.3 percent.

Pirelli's managing director, Gianbattista de Giorgi, did not disclose how the group planned to use the fresh funds. "The capital will allow us to take advantage of opportunities that markets present," he said at a news conference.

He said the group has held discussions with U.S. tire makers recently but that no major accords are likely to emerge "so sharply change the current strategy of the group."

The first step in raising new capital will involve issuing 153.5 million ordinary shares. These are to be offered to holders of all categories of Pirelli SpA shares at 2,500 lire each, on a one-for-six basis, Pirelli said in a statement.

The shares will also be offered to Industrie Pirelli SpA, which holds convertible bonds, on the basis of one new share for every 12 bonds held.

The second step involves a 200 billion lire issue by Pirelli's foreign subsidiaries of warrant bonds, denominated in leading European currencies, with a maturity up to 10 years.

The warrants will be exercisable into Pirelli SpA ordinary shares at

a price determined by a formula based on the Pirelli share price at the time of the bond issue, plus a 5 percent premium. The minimum price will be 3,256 lire.

Pirelli will make available up to 60 million ordinary shares for the warrants, the statement said.

Pirelli SpA shares were officially fixed at 3,661 lire on the Milan Bourse on Friday, slipping to 3,640 lire in post-fix trading.

Announcing results, Pirelli said that group net profit in the first half was 152 billion lire, up 14.3 percent from the same 1988 period, on sales that grew 18.2 percent to 5.2 trillion lire.

Pirelli expects 1989 sales to rise to about 10 trillion lire, up from 9.12 trillion in the whole of 1988, Mr. de Giorgi said at the news conference.

He declined to make a specific 1989 profit forecast but said profit growth should match that of sales.

Pirelli SpA reported 1988 consolidated net profit of 282 billion lire. In the cables sector, sales rose 18 percent to 2.2 trillion lire in the first half. In the tires sector, sales rose 22 percent to 2.2 trillion lire, while Pirelli's diversified products sector showed an 11 percent sales rise to 825 billion lire.

The capital-raising plan will be considered by shareholders before Nov. 15, but the exact date has not been determined, Mr. de Giorgi said. The company aims to carry out the operations later this year or early in 1990.

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## 12 EC Telecoms Concerns Demand Reciprocity

PARIS — Twelve European technology groups have joined forces to call for a block on Japanese and U.S. telecommunications companies entering Europe unless reciprocal access is guaranteed, the chairman of the group of 12 said Friday.

Philippe Glantz, who is also chief operating officer of Alcatel NV, said that the 12 companies were working with the EC executive Commission on regulatory questions ahead of the single European market in 1993.

He said that "what concerns us" is that Europe would be faced with "competitors who are unfair." The group wanted, he said, to see "equal access and fair competition for telecoms suppliers, both within the single market and in the Japanese and North American markets."

"We are not against a single market for European industry," he said. "But when it applies to external trade one must be careful not to open without reciprocity."

Mr. Glantz said major Japanese and North American telecommunications suppliers belong to operators that guarantee them protected markets and prevent Europeans such as Alcatel from entering.

Referring to Tokyo-based Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp., he said that "in Japan you are either a member of the NTT family or you are not."

"Japanese competitors benefit from their position in Japan where we cannot go," he said. "But we are supposed to welcome them in Europe."

He also criticized North America's two major suppliers for their links with operators.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is both an equipment manufacturer and a long-distance operator, while Canada's Northern Telecom Ltd. has close links with the operator Bell Canada, Mr. Glantz noted.

"The fact they are both operators and manufacturers is biasing the game," he said.

Alongside Alcatel in the group are the Netherlands' Philips NV, France's Compagnie des Machines Bull and Thomson SA, West German members are Siemens AG, Nixdorf Computer AG and AEG AG. British members are General Electric Co., Plessey PLC and STC PLC. Italy's Olivetti SpA and STET SpA are also members.

The group originally convened in early 1985 to advise the European Commission on the European Eureka and Race technology research programs.

## ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 29, 1989

Operations supplied by funds listed. All assets are supplied by the funds. Assets are listed by fund name. Assets are listed by fund name. Assets are listed by fund name.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (r) quarterly; (m) monthly.

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## SPORTS

## SIDELINES

## Ajax Amsterdam Faces Sanctions

ZURICH (Reuters) — Heavy sanctions are expected when the European Football Union rules next week on the abandoned Ajax Amsterdam-Austria Vienna soccer match.

Gerd Aigner, UEFA's general secretary, said Friday that the group took a very serious view of the missile-throwing incident that led the referee to abandon Wednesday's UEFA Cup match with 20 minutes left in overtime and the Austrians leading 2-1 on aggregate. Franz Wohlfahrt, the Austria Vienna goalkeeper, was struck by iron bars and stones thrown by the Ajax supporters.

"I cannot predict the outcome of the Control and Disciplinary Committee's decision next week," Aigner said, "but I can tell you that heavy sanctions are clearly due." Among possible punishments are a 3-0 forfeit victory in favor of the Austrians, a stadium ban and suspension of Ajax from UEFA competitions.

## Foreman and Cooney Schedule Bout

NEW YORK (NYT) — George Foreman 40, has announced that he will fight Gerry Cooney on Jan. 15 in Las Vegas.

Foreman, who once held the heavyweight title, has won 19 straight bouts in his current comeback attempt. With a 64-2 record and 60 knockouts, Foreman retired after losing to Jimmy Young in March 1977. He returned to the ring in March 1987, Cooney, with a 28-2 record and 24 knockouts, lost to Michael Spinks, who knocked him out in five rounds in June 1987, apparently ending Cooney's career.

In Lewiston, Maine, Brian Mitchell of South Africa retained his World Boxing Association junior lightweight title on Thursday when the referee stopped a scheduled 12-round bout against Irving Mitchell of the United States in the seventh round.

## Mets Debate Return of Manager

NEW YORK (NYT) — Senior executives of the New York Mets have acknowledged that they are deliberating Davey Johnson's future as manager of the team, but insisted that the decision was not expected for a week or so.

They said that the issue of Johnson's return had been forced by the team's loss of "attitude" more than the loss of games and indicated that the heart of the issue was the public's perception of the Mets as a team of underachievers. The decision will not be influenced by the fact that Johnson has two years remaining on his contract at more than \$350,000 a year, they said.

In Johnson's first five seasons, the Mets won more games than any other team in the major leagues, two Eastern Division championships in the National League and one pennant and one World Series. But this season, they are running third in a tide of bickering and backbiting.

## For the Record

John Barnard, the designer who started McLaren's spectacular run of success in Formula One auto racing and this year revived Ferrari's fortunes, will head a new design unit for Benetton.

An international baseball tournament will be held next year in London to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the sport in Britain, with the first tour of North America by Britain's national team to follow, organizers said Friday.

Steffi Graf, the Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, defeated Arantxa Sanchez, 6-2, 6-1, in an exhibition match in Seoul on Friday in 56 minutes.

Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, has asked for a wild card to enter the Toulouse, France, men's tennis grand prix starting on Oct. 9, organizers said Friday. They said Connors would be seeded second behind John McEnroe.

The gymnasts Mary Lou Retton of the United States and Olga Korbut of the Soviet Union, who starred in the Olympics 12 years apart, will join the top men and women gymnasts from their countries in an eight-city tour of the United States in November.

The New Zealand ketch *Starling 2* was first across the line at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on Thursday in the opening leg of the Whitbread around-the-world yacht race, the organizers said.

## Moses and Lewis Seek Drug Inquiry

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Moses and Carl Lewis, in Washington for different reasons, have called for independent investigation of the continuing allegations of drug use by U.S. track and field stars.

Moses, the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee's substance abuse committee, met with several other track and field athletes to draft a position paper calling for an investigation independent of the Athletics Congress, the governing body for U.S. track and field.

Moses and the others, members of TAC's Athletes Advisory Committee, convened an emergency executive committee session on Thursday. They asked that TAC appoint an independent investigator "to look into the drug problem in U.S. track and field."

The board said the investigator should check into the recent allegations made against prominent U.S. athletes in a West German magazine by a U.S. 400-meter runner, Darrell Robinson.

Among other recommendations, the athletes group said the investigator "should be given the authority to offer limited amnesty to athletes and coaches when necessary to encourage individuals to cooperate with the investigation" because TAC does not have the power of subpoena.

The athletes also asked that TAC wait until the investigator is appointed to continue proceedings in the case of a controversial coach, Chuck DeBus, who has been accused of providing performance-enhancing drugs to athletes.

"We're tired of hearing all the accusations that have clouded the sport for a number of years," said Harvey Glance, chairman of the Athletes Advisory Committee, after meeting with seven other executive committee members. "If TAC doesn't accept this, we will probably pursue it a little more harshly."

Lewis, speaking at a hastily arranged news conference earlier in the day, called for the establishment of an independent agency to administer drug tests as well as investigate allegations against athletes.

He once again denied the allegations of steroid use made against him last week by Robinson.

Lewis was in town to work on his autobiography with a Washington writer, Jeff Marx.

Moses, who flew in Thursday morning from California, said the position paper reflects the athletes' concerns about the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

The committee wrote that such use "may be pervasive in the sport and that appropriate mechanisms may not exist to control that use."

"It's time to do something," Moses said. "We need it done independently. That's what the athletes are saying."

Robinson, who was paid a reported \$25,000 by Stern magazine for his comments, told the magazine he had sold human growth hormone, a banned substance, to the triple gold medalist Florence Griffith-Joyner, received two different kinds of steroids from coach Bobby Kersee and seen Lewis being injected with a banned substance.

But at least two winners of Europe's premier club trophy will fail to survive in the 16-strong second round.

Fernandes Trigo, Real's general manager, was far from happy with the draw.

"What can I really say?" he said. "This may be an excellent draw for the spectators and television but it's not a good draw for two of perhaps the top club teams in Europe."

"It's a pity that one of us will not survive the second round, but at least we are both assured of full houses home and away and, we hope, some excellent soccer."

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Carl Lewis, the Olympic gold medalist, calls for an independent agency to administer drug tests.

## AC Milan and Real Madrid Are Matched

ZURICH — AC Milan, the titleholder, was matched against the former champion Real Madrid on Friday in the top attraction of the draw for the second round of European soccer's Champions' Cup.

AC Milan swept the Spanish club aside in last season's semifinals, overwhelming them, 5-0, in the second leg in Milan after a 1-1 first-leg deadlock.

The Milan-Real clash claimed the spotlight in a draw that also paired two recent titleholders, Steaua Bucharest and FSV Eindhoven.

AC Milan, 4-0 up in the first leg, completed the formality of first-round progress with a 1-0 victory over HJK Helsinki on Wednesday while Real, which achieved the last of its six European Cup triumphs in 1966, blasted Spora Luxembourg, 6-0 for the night and 9-0 on aggregate.

Milan disposed of the Finns without two injured Dutch stars, Marco van Basten and Ruud Geul, and the international winger Roberto Donadoni, who all scored in the defeat of Real last season.

But Milan will need full strength to take on Real, whom it faces at home on Oct. 18 and in Madrid on Nov. 1.

Steaua, the champion in 1986 but overpowered by AC Milan in the 1989 final in May, will face the 1988 winner, FSV Eindhoven, in another high-powered clash.

Steaua dispatched Fram Reykjavik, 5-0 on aggregate, while Eindhoven knocked out Lucerne by the same margin in the first round, when scoring kept the major contenders apart.

But at least two winners of Europe's premier club trophy will fail to survive in the 16-strong second round.

Fernandes Trigo, Real's general manager, was far from happy with the draw.

"What can I really say?" he said. "This may be an excellent draw for the spectators and television but it's not a good draw for two of perhaps the top club teams in Europe."

"It's a pity that one of us will not survive the second round, but at least we are both assured of full houses home and away and, we hope, some excellent soccer."

Coach John Toshack, who took over this season and hopes to end Real Madrid's 25-year gap without a Champions' Cup victory, said: "The holidays are over. From now we'll get through the round with no problems, particularly since we're playing first in Milan and then in the Bernabeu."

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## U.S. to Meet Ireland in Dunhill Golf Semifinal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Curtis Strange again showed his liking for the Old Course at St. Andrews on Friday, shooting a four-under-par 68 to lead the United States into the semifinals of the Dunhill Cup nations golf championship.

The top-seeded Americans defeated Argentina, 3-0, and will face Ireland, a team that Strange's teammate Tom Kite said were "riding high, pumped up and excited" after victories in singles matches for Europe in the Ryder Cup last Sunday.

Ireland, which has Ronan Rafferty and Christy O'Connor fresh from successes over U.S. rivals last week, trounced Sweden, 3-0, on Friday.

The other semifinal will be between England, seeded sixth, for whom Mark James fought back from three shots down to beat Scotland's Sandy Lyle on the first hole of a tie-breaking playoff, and the seventh-seeded Japan.

Japan won, 3-0, over unseeded France, the first-round conquerors of second-seeded Australia.

Once again Joe Olski, the star of Japan's 2-1 first-round success over Italy with a four-under-par 68, was the top player with a two-stroke victory over Emmanuel Dessert.

Strange, who leads the course record of 62, beat Eduardo Romero by two shots. Kite defeated Vicente Fernandez, 70-72, and Calavechia had a 72-77 victory over Miguel Fernandez.

While Strange continued to play well — he shot 67 in the victory over South Korea on Thursday — both Kite and Calavechia, the British Open champion, were still searching for their best form.

"It may have looked easy, but it wasn't," said Strange, the two-time U.S. Open champion. "It's deceptive."

"We kind of pulled away at the end, but Mark had all he could handle until midway through the back nine and I had a good match with Eduardo."

"We are not totally satisfied, although we are not struggling," Kite said. "We'll have to play better if we want to win the cup for the first time."

(Reuters, AP)

## BOOKS

## LOST IN THE CITY OF LIGHT

By Richard de Combray. 208 pages. \$17.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Doris Grumbach

THERE are novels whose texture, by which I mean the tone arising from the verbal patterns, is its virtue. Percy Lubbock (in "The Craft of Fiction") called these books primarily pictorial or scenic rather than dramatic. In them story and character are secondary. Their power comes from language used so evocatively, so successfully, that we are carried along by its grace and felicity.

Such a novel is "Lost in the City of Light." It opens curiously. A young American in Paris, Kevin Korlov, becomes obsessed with a woman named Lea. He discovers her through the use of a French-designed computer program devoted to the sending and receiving of sexual messages. It ends most satisfactorily when, all his passion spent by her desertion, Kevin settles for the solace of Paris, the city of light that turns out, after all, to be the true subject of the novel.

Because the novel is evocative rather than dramatic, I have spoiled nothing by this cliffhanger summary. But still it needs some encephalic. Dialing a special code, Kevin is provided with an erotic message service, a seductive list of pseudonymous women's names. Computer and then

telephone conversations take place between him, also disguised, and the woman of his choice, who calls herself "Feuine sous soie." They meet, Kevin falls deeply in love. His amorous pursuit of Lea, the "woman under silk," who possesses a tiny income, a wonderfully passionate nature and body, and a vast imagination that belies any connection to the truth, is the matter of the novel.

At 36, Kevin is a disappointed sculptor who has almost given up his art. For his living, he teaches English to French students at a language institute. During his six years in Paris he has fallen out of love with the city and an occasional lover, Beatrice the Piano Teacher, as he calls her, who leaves him with a dog named the General. He finds "his life has no resonance," until Lea's extraordinary beauty, tantalizing odors, evasive desires, and exotic impulses capture him.

On one such impulse, they fly to Morocco and spend days indulging her love of luxury, an extravagance that Kevin can hardly afford. During a futile search for fresh grapefruit juice, he loses her to an Ivory Coast plastic surgeon who has admired her beautiful facial configuration. To him she moves effortlessly, having always drifted from lover to lover in a mysterious way. But Kevin has not lost everything. The encounter with Lea has given his life a new resonance: She has tutored him in the pleasures of the fictional imagination.

"As though searching for solace, Kevin looked at the rigid Gothic towers not yet illuminated, so remote, so sane and solemn in contrast to the hectic activity on the streets below, where all those ordinary lives like his were crossing and converging."

Walking with his friend, Edgar, a former lover of Lea's, he admits: "Yes, at the moment I have Paris." He marvels "at the possibilities."

The writing distinguishes the novel. Paris provides the temper, the tone, the texture of the story.

"In Paris, on the warm spring days that have fastened to the city its permanent mythology, it would be an act of desertion not to allow hope into your heart. No one is expected to remain untouched, and even the dying are supposed to feed, if not hopeful, then protected: to feel that Paris's softest imaginable daylight or its most heavenly of breezes at night will accompany their transition to the Elysian fields, that other Champs Elysees."

Richard de Combray has written other novels and a travel book on Venice that Kenneth Clark called "the most accurate picture of Venetian life that I have ever read." "Lost in the City of Light" is my first encounter with his work. I intend to become acquainted with the rest of it, quickly.

Doris Grumbach is at work on a memoir, "Coming into the End Zone." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal played recently at the Cavendish Club in Manhattan Tamara Hirsch, the head of various Charles Goren enterprises based in Stamford, Connecticut, held the South cards. He showed a big hand with two clubs, and then bid his red suit. North's first two actions were negative, and his reluctant preference of three hearts led the partnership in game in that suit.

Three no-trump would have succeeded, very likely. Four hearts was much better, but had a control problem when three rounds of spades forced a ruff. Hirsch solved it by leading the heart queen from his hand. The defense was welcome to take the king, since dummy's heart nine stood ready to handle another spade lead.

East did well by refusing to win, but it did not help him. South crossed to the diamond jack, finessed in hearts and cashed the ace. He then led his minor-suit winners, leaving East to score the trump king whenever he chose.

There was no way to succeed, barring a defensive error, if West held four trumps, including the king, plus another



## SPORTS

## Has Bears' Tailback Anderson Finally Shed Payton's Shoes?

By Thomas George

No matter how much Neil Anderson simply wanted to be Neil Anderson last season, the Chicago Bears tailback was the player filling Walter Payton's shoes.

Anderson, 25, from the University of Florida, played on special teams in 1986 in his first season.

## NFL PREVIEW

With the Bears, in 1987, he played fullback. Last season, his first with Payton gone, he rushed for 1,106 yards and 17 touchdowns with a long run of 80 yards and made the Pro Bowl.

Anderson, now 15 pounds (seven kilograms) trimmer at 205 pounds, is again a weapon. He has 359 rushing yards, a 6.0 average gain per carry, and last week against the Detroit Lions produced a fifty-3-yard touchdown pass.

Can the Philadelphia Eagles shut Anderson down? Will another mysterious element appear like the defense that rolled into the Philadelphia-Chicago playoff game last season?

There are just a few of the delicious trimmings of the Eagles (2-1) versus the Bears (3-0) on Monday night at Soldier Field.

"I knew it was going to work out, that I'd find my own place here," Anderson said before practice Friday. "I had the confidence that even though I was replacing the greatest runner of all time, I just needed to be Neil Anderson. The problem was, most people wouldn't let it end there."

Most do now. Anderson has established himself as an elite pro back. He can run, catch and block expertly. His speed is deceiving and his gift for finding or creating holes is uncanny.

"The Eagles' gritty defense, however, seemed to limit the San Francisco 49ers to 46 rushing yards and Roger Craig to 14 yards on eight carries last week."

Buddy Ryan, the Eagles coach, liked that and is sure it will be replicated against Chicago. Mike



Mike Ditka

Ditka, the Bears head coach and Ryan's former boss, likes to run the football, but must feel enticed to throw often against an Eagles secondary that allowed four Montana touchdown passes in the final eight minutes.

"The game is going to be won and lost on the field, and me and Buddy are going to watch," Ditka said when asked about his long-standing feud with Ryan. "They'll be extra-fired up after losing to us and losing a chance to go to the Super Bowl. Our guys aren't going to get too fired up. If anything, we emphasize last week and this week coming up, because Detroit and Tampa Bay are divisional games."

Anderson said this matchup was full of hype.

"We've won five divisional championships in a row, and that's really how," Anderson said with regard to Ditka's analogy. "But everybody here knows this is not just another game. This is going to be a big game."

It should be a low-scoring, bloody affair, but might follow the early pattern of high-scoring shootouts throughout the league.

Odds makers have made the Bears 3 1/2-point favorites.

Entering Week 4, the league per-game scoring average is 47.8 points, up 9.8 from last season. This week, five teams — the New England Patriots, the Atlanta Falcons, the Kansas City Chiefs, the Detroit Lions and the Indianapolis Colts — will use new starters at quarterback.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Los Angeles Rams (3-0) at San Francisco (3-0) — The Rams recently have been the stepchild in the NFC West: they have won only one divisional title (1985) of the last six, with the 49ers winning five.

The Rams hope to change that with a victory in Candlestick Park, where they won, 38-16, last season. Greg Bell, the NFL's leading rusher, and a more free-wheeling passing game under Jim Everett might do the trick. The 49ers are 5-point favorites.

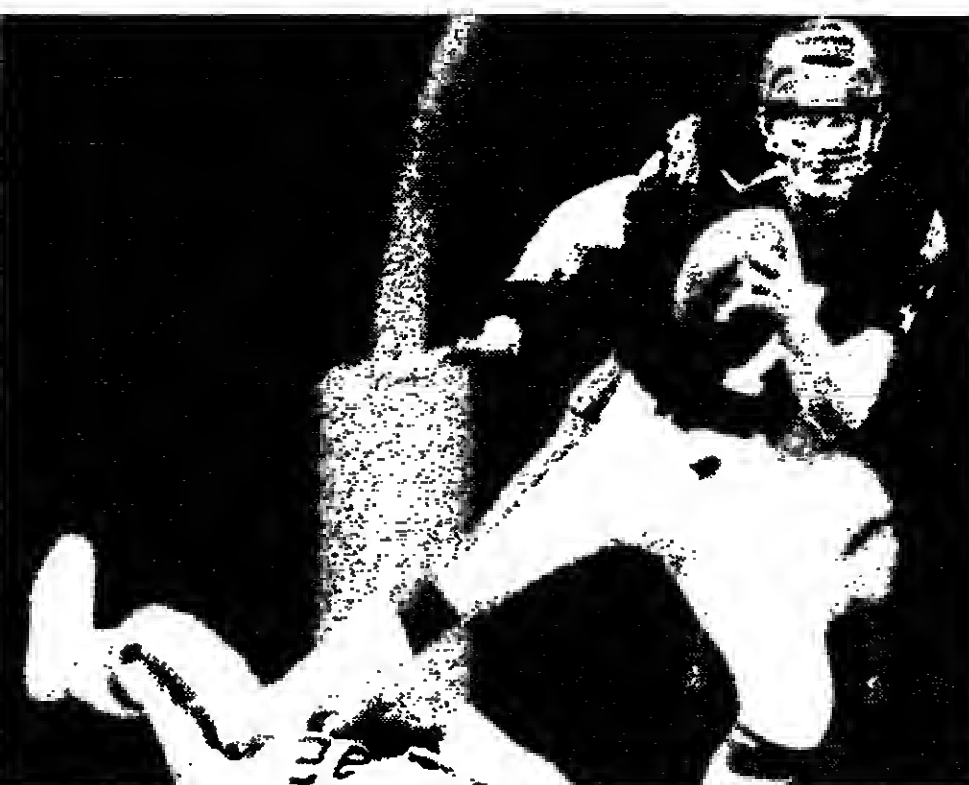
Washington (1-2) at New Orleans (1-2) — These teams met last year, with Dexter Manley, late in the game, spitting at Jim Dombrowski and drawing him into a fight. The Saints were penalized and it helped lead to their 27-24 loss.

New Orleans remembers this. Manley does not. "Jim who?" Manley asked, smiling. Redskins by 1.

Tampa Bay (2-1) at Minnesota (1-2) — "We're running into an awful lot of bunch of guys," said Ray Stroman, Tampa Bay coach. "And our guys first have to realize that and match Minnesota's intensity."

Perkins knows Minnesota's consecutive losses to the Chicago Bears and the Pittsburgh Steelers have left the Vikings fuming. Minnesota's talent is obvious: Despite a losing record, the team leads the league in overall defense and ranks first against the pass. Vikings by 3.

Atlanta (1-2) at Green Bay (1-2) — Can you name five starters on either team? The Packers' offensive trio of Dan Majkowski at quarterback, Sterling Sharpe at wideout and Brent Fullwood at running back is worth watching. Hugh Miller starts for Chris Miller, the injured Falcons quarterback. Since last season Atlanta has not won in the seven games Chris Miller did not start. Packers by 5 1/2.



Boomer Esiason and the Bengals are hoping to shore up their wobbly record against Kansas City.

New York Giants (3-0) at Dallas (0-3) — Several Cowboys said they looked like sandlot players in their 30-7 loss to Washington last week. This looks like a discouraging mismatch for Dallas. New York ranks third in the league in rushing, including a last-second 31-28 victory last season. Bengals by 5.

Cincinnati (2-1) at Kansas City (1-2) — "Everybody has that one team that seems to give them fits; this is ours," said Boomer Esiason, the Bengals' quarterback, of the Chiefs. Kansas City has won four of the last five meetings, including a last-second 31-28 victory last season. Bengals by 5.

Miami (1-2) at Houston (1-2) — Miami lost to the New York Jets last week, 40-33. Houston lost in overtime to the Buffalo Bills, 47-41. Anyone expect a low-scoring, defensive struggle? Miami has won four of the last five in the series. Oilers by 7.

New England (1-2) at Buffalo (1-2) — "We need a spark," said Raymond Berry, who yanked Tony Eason and is starting Doug Flutie at quarterback. Buffalo is not worried. The Bills have won nine of their last 10 games in Rich Stadium, and beat the Patriots twice last season. Buffalo surprisingly ranks fourth in the league in offense, third in passing. Bills by 7 1/2.

Indianapolis (1-2) at New York Jets (1-2) — Jack Truett starts for Chris Chandler, out with a knee injury. But the Jets are more concerned with Eric Dickerson and have revamped their defensive line of stymieing him. Dickerson has been slowed this week by a hamstring injury but is expected to start, seeking a Colts' record 17th 100-yard rushing game. Jets by 3.

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Pittsburgh (1-2) at Detroit (0-3) — Pittsburgh got its first taste of victory last week, and the Lions would like a taste next. Rodney Peete is scheduled to make his first start since being sidelined with a knee injury in Detroit's final preseason game. Lions by 2 1/2.

San Diego (1-2) at Phoenix (2-1) — After three consecutive road games, Phoenix opens at home against the Chargers in only the fifth meeting between these clubs. Watch the Chargers' Rod Bernstein, who at 6 feet 3 inches (2.5 meters) and 238 pounds has the size of a tight end, but is used as a bruising running and passing threat from the backfield as an H-back. Cardinals by 4 1/2.

San Francisco (1-2) at Oakland (2-1) — Oakland's defense is expected to be a test for the 49ers' offense. The Raiders coach before becoming Seattle's general manager — play in this game? Raiders by 2.

Seattle (1-2) at Los Angeles Raiders (1-2) — Seattle finished the 1988 regular season in Los Angeles against the Raiders, where a "Sack" victory clinched the AFC West crown. What game-influencing role, if any, does Tom Flores — the Raiders coach before becoming Seattle's general manager — play in this game? Raiders by 2.

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## Orioles and Jays Go Head-to-Head For AL East Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The American League East Division pennant race comes down to a three-game series between the two contenders in a perfect ending to an improbable season for both the Baltimore Orioles and Toronto Blue Jays.

The Orioles, baseball's ragged story of 1989, meet the Blue Jays, who seemed hopelessly out of sync three months ago, for the division title at the Skydome in Toronto, beginning Friday night. The winner will meet the AL West champion Oakland Athletics in a best-of-seven series for the AL pennant, beginning next Tuesday at Oakland.

The Blue Jays, who lead the Orioles by one game, need two victories in the three games to clinch the title. The Orioles need a sweep to win the title but could force a one-game playoff in Baltimore on Monday by winning two of three.

"We know what we have to do," Baltimore's manager, Frank Robinson, said of his surprising Orioles, hoping to cap a remarkable one-season turnaround from a 100-game loser to division winner. "We really can't lose a ball game."

The advantage, of course, is with Toronto. Milwaukee's manager, Tom Trebelhorn, said, "because they have a one-game lead, in order to do anything, Baltimore has to win the first ball game. If they do that, then we'll have some fun."

Toronto will pitch right-hander Todd Stottlemyre (7-7) won-lost record, 3.96 ERA) on Friday night and the Orioles will counter with left-hander Jeff Ballard (18-8, 3.50).

Pete Harnisch (5-9, 4.62) is Baltimore's pick for Saturday and Toronto will pitch left-hander Jimmy Key (13-14, 3.82), who lost the 1987 division-deciding game in Detroit.

Gaston will see how the first two games go before deciding whether to bring right-hander Dave Stieb back on three days' rest. Bob Milacki will pitch Sunday for Baltimore.

Baltimore comes in loose, secure in the knowledge its season has been successful already, although Robinson disputes this.

"We're not satisfied yet," he said. "I know we've had a good season. But it can be a better season."

Toronto will be trying to shed its image as a "choke-up" team, rightly or wrongly acquired.

In 1985, the Blue Jays nearly blew the division title to the New York Yankees, clinching on the next-to-last game of the regular season. Toronto then rushed out to a 3-1 lead in the AL playoffs, only to drop three in a row to Kansas City.

Two years later, the Blue Jays suffered a late season collapse that was one of the worst in baseball history. Toronto stopped hitting in late September of 1987 — just as it has this year — and lost its last seven games to Milwaukee and Detroit as the Tigers won the division.

Toronto is hoping to become the second consecutive AL East team to win the title after making an on-season managerial change. Boston replaced John McNamara with Joe Morgan last season and went on to win the division. Toronto pulled a similar managerial change earlier this season by switching from Jimmy Williams to the more relaxed Gaston and the Blue Jays have responded by going 75-48 since.

Red Sox 12, Brewers 6: In Boston, Nick Esasky extended a career high with his 30th home run and Rick Cerone hit a two-run shot as Boston overwhelmed Milwaukee.

Athletics 5, Rangers 3: In Oakland, California, Dave Stewart pitched five shutout innings to defeat Texas for his 21st victory, matching his career high.

Angels 2, Royals 0: In Anaheim, California, Bert Blyleven capped a fabulous comeback season with a seven-hitter for his league-leading fifth shutout as California downed Kansas City.

Mariners 6, Indians 2: In Seattle, pinch hitter Alvin Davis greeted Cleveland reliever Jesse Orosco with a tie-breaking two-run double in the eighth for Seattle.

(AP, UPI)

(AP, UPI)

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## Panel to Name Candidates for NFL Chief

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service

In a conference call Monday, the National Football League's 28 team owners will receive a new search committee's list of candidates to succeed Pete Rozelle as commissioner.

The poll-taking then begins, as various factions attempt to win the 19 votes necessary to elect a commissioner. The election is to take place when the owners meet during the week of Oct. 9 in Dallas.

Starting Oct. 10, the search committee, led by Wellington Mara, owner of the New York Giants, and Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs, plans to interview the candidates.

Among the favorites are Jim Finks, 62, the general manager of the New Orleans Saints, who generally is considered the front-runner; Willie Davis, 54, an NFL Hall of Famer who now is a Los Angeles businessman; and Pat Barrett, 57, a businessman in Syracuse, New York.

Davis, a star with the Green Bay Packers in the 1960s, runs a network of radio stations. He has a master's degree in business from the University of Chicago.

Barrett, a former chairman of Avis rental cars, owns an investment company in Syracuse and is chairman of the Republican Party in New York.

"We'd rather not have a politician, but his credentials at Avis and in other fields are impressive," one owner said.

One source, however, said that the most impressive candidate was Robert Mulcahy, who runs the Meadowlands complex in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Others said the leading compromise candidate is Paul Tagliabue, the league's chief outside counsel.

Most sources expect Finks to receive the 16 votes he won in July, when he missed election by three votes at an owners' meeting in Chicago. A group of 11 owners, most of them new, abstained, contending that the search committee, as then organized, had failed to provide a slate of candidates as promised.

"They tried to railroad Finks," one owner said last week.

That objection apparently has been overcome by the new committee, which has pledged to give the owners five or six candidates to consider.

"I'm satisfied now that the committee carried out its mandate," a dissident owner said. "They've done what we asked them to do."

(AP, UPI)

(AP, UPI)

(AP, UPI)

(AP, UPI)

## 81 Years Later, Can Giants Avenge Fred Merkle?

By Leonard Koppett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — And now, after 81 years, the Giants will get a chance to avenge Fred Merkle.

The National League's Championship Series pits the Chicago Cubs — 114 years old and the only charter member of the league still based in its original city — against the Giants, who set up business 107 years ago in New York and moved to San Francisco 75 years later.

In all that time, these two venerable clubs have played exactly one game against each other with the pennant at stake.

That was on Oct. 8, 1908, in an early version of the Polo Grounds, and the Cubs won, 4-2. It was a one-game showdown after the regular season ended with the teams tied for first place.

(The Cubs then won the World Series, something they have not done since.)

The game was needed because, two weeks earlier, Merkle failed to touch second base, nullifying a run that would have given the Giants a 2-1 victory over the Cubs.

The game was declared a 1-1 tie to be replayed if necessary, as it became when both teams finished with 98-55 win-loss records.

Merkle was vilified on the spot and hounded for the rest of his life for his "bloop," which was a common practice at the time, a generally accepted technical violation not penalized until this instance.

The flavor of the event was conveyed by the next day's New York Times. The headline read: "BLUNDER COSTS GIANTS VICTORY."

Merkle rushes off base line before winning run is scored, and is declared out. CONFUSION ON BALL FIELD. Chance asserts that McCormick's Run Does Not Count — Crowd Breaks Up Game.

Umpire declares it a tie. Singular occurrence on Polo Grounds. Reporters to President Pulliam, Who Will Decide Case.

And when you get to the story, which carried no byline, you read: "Censurable stupidity on the part of player Merkle in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds between the Giants and Chicago placed the New York team's chances of winning the pennant in jeopardy."

The prediction proved correct, but the evaluation was not.

On Sept. 23, the Giants and Cubs played their final scheduled game against each other. The Cubs swept a doubleheader the day before, coming to within .006 of the Giants, who had played six fewer games.

With one out in the home half of the ninth, and the score tied at 1-1, Mike Devlin singled and Moose McCormick forced him at second.

Up to that point, all accounts agree. About what followed, no one will ever know for sure.

One version has Johnny Evers, the Cubs' second baseman, calling for the ball; another attributes this action to Frank Chance, Chicago's manager and first baseman. Some say Solly Hoffman, the center fielder, tried to throw to second but the ball went into the crowd.

Some say that Joe Tinker, the shortstop, recovered it but that Joe McGinnity, the New York pitcher who had been coaching at first base, wrestled it away from him and threw it away. Others say McGinnity grabbed it from Floyd Kroy, a Chicago substitute, and threw it into the stands.

Evers, somehow, got a ball, that one or another. (Some say he went to the home plate umpire, Hank O'Day, and got one from him). Evers pushed his way through the crowd to second base, stepped on it, and asked the only other umpire — Bob Emslie, who was working the bases — to call Merkle out.

Emslie refused. He hadn't seen whether Merkle touched second, because nobody paid attention to such a detail in game-ending situations in those days.

So Evers appealed to O'Day, as umpire-in-chief, and found a receptive ear.

Three weeks before, in Pittsburgh, People ran out on the Field. I did not ask to have the Field cleared, as it was too dark to complete play."

John McGraw, the manager of the Giants and baseball's most dominant personality, insisted to his dying day that he had been robbed of the 1908 pennant. And he always defended Merkle, who went on to play 16 seasons in the major leagues and take part in five World Series.

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